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Item 3 (a) of the provisional agenda*
Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation: follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

Letter dated 3 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As you are aware, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda hosted an intergovernmental meeting for the representatives of the Governments of the eight Delivering as One programme pilot countries (Albania, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam), as well as representatives of the Governments of countries that have indicated voluntary adoption of the Delivering as One approach (Benin, Bhutan, the Comoros, Kiribati, Malawi and Papua New Guinea), in Kigali from 19 to 21 October 2009. The meeting provided an opportunity for the Governments of the programme country pilots to hold further exchanges on the experiences and lessons learned from their Delivering as One initiative since the seminar of the programme pilot countries on Delivering as One held in Maputo in 2008, and to exchange views on how to move the process forward while advancing the implementation of the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 62/208.

I wish to seize this opportunity to thank you most sincerely for the valuable support provided by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Development Group Office, the United Nations Evaluation Group and the United Nations country team in Rwanda in organizing and facilitating the event.

The text of the statement of outcome and way forward of the Kigali meeting, setting forth the findings of experiences of the programme pilot countries in the Delivering as One approach, the launching of the country-led evaluation and

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recommendations on the way forward is transmitted herewith for your consideration (see annex).

The meeting stressed, inter alia, that the launching of the Delivering as One initiative in participating countries took place at the specific request of their national Governments in the hope that the role and contribution of the United Nations system with respect to national development will become more coherent, effective and relevant and better support the Governments in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

The participants noted the findings and recommendations of the seminar of the programme pilot countries held in Maputo in 2008 and concluded that much progress has been achieved since then.

The participants emphasized that the Delivering as One approach was better than the fragmented United Nations development system that previously existed at the country level. They agreed that in the pilot countries there was no going back to doing business as it had been done prior to the Delivering as One initiative.

Among the general findings, the meeting reaffirmed that the Delivering as One approach had provided benefits for achieving better development results through increased national leadership and ownership in the development partnership with the United Nations system, in line with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 62/208. Programme pilot countries and countries voluntarily adopting the Delivering as One approach have increased access to a range of United Nations system mandates and resources, including those of specialized agencies and non-resident United Nations organizations, and national Governments determine which of those best respond to national needs and priorities.

The institutional framework for steering the process and the coordinating role of the Governments have been strengthened, which brought about greater coherence in United Nations support for addressing national priorities and has allowed the United Nations to become a more effective partner.

The lack of predictability and timeliness of funding, the lack of harmonization and simplification of business practices, high transaction costs, the low level of use of national operational capacities and the slow progress of the co-location of United Nations organizations were found to be among the major remaining constraints on the full implementation and acceleration of the Delivering as One initiative.

The meeting welcomed the initiative of seven of the eight programme pilot countries (Albania, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam) to conduct country-led evaluations of their Delivering as One initiatives in compliance with the triennial comprehensive policy review resolution. The evaluation will be formative and will assess both the processes and results of the Delivering as One initiative. The participants agreed that, while the evaluations were country-specific, a set of common parameters should be considered in all of them and institutional arrangements have been agreed on to ensure the independence, quality and credibility of the evaluations.

The meeting provided a set of recommendations for accelerating the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 while reaffirming that there was no going back to doing business as it had been done prior to the Delivering as

One initiative and that the process should be taken forward in a strengthened manner with a view to addressing the challenges.

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 58 of the agenda, and of the Economic and Social Council, under agenda item 3 (a).

(*Signed*) Eugène-Richard **Gasana**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 3 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of outcome and way forward adopted at the Intergovernmental Meeting of the programme country pilots on Delivering as One, held in Kigali, 19-21 October 2009

Introduction

Representatives of the Governments of the eight Delivering as One programme pilot countries (Albania, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam) as well as representatives of the Governments of countries that have indicated voluntary adoption of the Delivering as One approach (Benin, Bhutan, the Comoros, Kiribati, Malawi and Papua New Guinea) met in Kigali, Rwanda, from 19 to 21 October 2009.

The participants in the meeting thank the Government of Rwanda for hosting the meeting, in particular His Excellency the Right Honourable Prime Minister of the Republic of Rwanda, Bernard Makuza, for his inspiring words of welcome. The role of overall chair of the meeting, assumed by His Excellency the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, James Musoni, is gratefully acknowledged.

The participants thank the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ms. Asha Rose Migiro, for her active participation and contribution, the Chair of the United Nations Development Group for her statement and the co-Chairs of the informal consultations of the General Assembly on system-wide coherence held at its sixty-second and sixty-third sessions for their support for the Delivering as One initiative. The participants also thank the representatives of the Governments of Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for their participation as observers and for their support.

Special thanks are due also to the staff of the United Nations for organizing and facilitating the event. The role of facilitator assumed by Mr. Moustapha Soumaré is gratefully acknowledged.

Introductory comments

All participants in the meeting, including those from countries that have indicated voluntary adoption of the Delivering as One approach, take note of the findings and recommendations of the seminar held in Maputo, Mozambique, in 2008 and conclude that much progress has been achieved since then. Participants stress that the launching of Delivering as One in their countries took place at the express request of their national Governments. Expectations are high that the role and contribution of the United Nations system with respect to national development will become more coherent, effective and relevant and better support the Governments in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

Participants acknowledge that while there was no blueprint for Delivering as One, the pioneering efforts of the pilot countries have been crystallized into an approach under the principle of "no one size fits all", which has resulted in a certain degree of diversity of experiences and lessons learned in the different programme

pilot countries, but at the same time has shown a number of common elements across the countries.

Delivering as One fits in with the implementation of the Paris Declaration at the country level with its objective of better coordination and coherence.

Programme pilot countries and countries voluntarily adopting the Delivering as One approach have increased access to a wider range of United Nations system mandates and resources, including those of specialized agencies and non-resident United Nations organizations. National Governments determine which resident and non-resident agencies best respond to national needs and priorities.

Participants stress that the United Nations organizations are called upon to provide support to capacity development in programme countries, including normative and policy advice in achieving poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, which requires a coherent and coordinated approach by the United Nations development system.

Participants stress the importance of South-South cooperation as an emerging cooperation modality in the context of Delivering as One. Participants further recognize the importance of the United Nations system in promoting and supporting such cooperation for capacity development, the transfer of technology and know-how as well as the sharing of best practices.

The reforms undertaken have given renewed government leadership to United Nations programmes, brought about greater coherence in United Nations support for addressing national priorities, and has allowed the United Nations to become a more effective partner. However, while commendable progress has been made at the country level, reform must now be pursued with equal vigour at the global level. Agency headquarters, executive boards, the General Assembly and Member States must all continue to support the reform process and work to realize change where it is required.

General findings

The Governments of the eight programme country pilots draw the following lessons learned from their experiences since the adoption of the Delivering as One approach:

The Delivering as One approach has provided benefits for achieving better development results through increased national leadership and ownership in the development partnership with the United Nations system. Experience thus far has confirmed that this approach is better than the fragmented United Nations development system that existed at the country level prior to the adoption of this approach. Participants agreed that in the pilot countries there is no going back to doing business in the manner prior to the Delivering as One initiative. The momentum should be maintained, and the process should be taken forward in a strengthened manner addressing the challenges.

National ownership and leadership

National ownership and leadership in the development partnership with the United Nations system has increased through the Delivering as One process. In all pilot countries, the role and contribution of the United Nations system is better

integrated in national development processes, and the United Nations system has become more responsive to national needs and priorities. The strategic role of the United Nations and the contribution that the United Nations development system can make to the achievement of national development priorities are clearer than before, though further improvement is required.

The pilot countries, particularly in the implementation phase, are increasingly working with subnational levels of government as well as civil society, giving them a strong sense of involvement and ownership of the development process and results.

Institutional frameworks for steering the process have been strengthened, including in providing actual oversight of the implementation of the "one programme", and outlining programme priorities for the coming years.

"One programme" and "one budgetary framework"

Delivering as One is ensuring coherence, strategic focus and simplified programming at the country level, ensuring aid effectiveness. A single, common country planning document has proved critical in the realization of these aims and contributes to the effectiveness of development results. Participants call for the effective implementation of operative paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 63/311 on system-wide coherence.[a]

The One UN programme and its budgetary framework provide the Governments with an overall view on what the United Nations system is doing in the countries and where it is spending funds. It shows in a transparent and holistic manner the work of the United Nations in the country and makes it easier for Governments to lead and have country ownership of the strategic direction of the programme and guide the work of the United Nations. Although more mutual efforts are needed in terms of the use of national financial and procurement systems, the coordination role of the Governments has been strengthened vis-à-vis the United Nations family.

The adoption of the "one programme" approach, including mechanisms for joint programming, has allowed countries to have better access to the range of mandates and resources of all organizations of the United Nations system, including those of specialized agencies and non-resident organizations.

The contribution of agencies is not determined by residency status, but, rather, by the contribution that they can make to the development priorities. Increasingly, non-resident agencies have contributed their specialized expertise in joint programming and policy dialogue, which has allowed the United Nations development system to draw upon the normative strength of the United Nations system.

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[a] Operative paragraph 7 reads: "*Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Development Group, to propose to the General Assembly, at its sixty-fourth session, modalities for the submission and approval of common country programmes on a voluntary basis, bearing in mind the importance of national ownership and effective intergovernmental oversight of the development process".

There has been greater focus on issues such as gender, human rights, HIV/AIDS, the environment, employment and decent work, and disaster preparedness in country programming.

Coordination in programme implementation has improved with the creation of programme coordination mechanisms within the United Nations country teams.

Country-level United Nations staff capacity assessments have highlighted the need for the United Nations development system to provide a better mix between, on the one hand, programme management and implementation support, and, on the other, technical and policy advice as suited to the country situation.

Coordination with donors has improved, with donors increasingly operating as a cohesive group in their interaction with the United Nations country team.

The "one budgetary framework/one fund" has been critical in promoting coherence and improved division of labour among United Nations system agencies. However, there is still room for improvement, including on greater predictability and timeliness of funding at the country level, and the non-earmarking of contributions within the "one fund". The "one United Nations fund" mechanism has facilitated the improved strategic focus of the United Nations and brought better management for results, as well as enhancing compliance with the Paris Declaration principles.

Participants of the pilot countries note with concern that there are still significant funding gaps in the implementation of One UN programmes. They call upon donors and other countries in a position to do so to provide additional, predictable and multi-year contributions.

Participants note the risk that the development of programmes is driven by the availability of earmarked resources at the country level rather than by national needs and priorities and the specific comparative advantage of the United Nations system vis-à-vis other development partners at the country level. They call upon the donors to provide unearmarked funding and ensure that a minimum critical mass is made available for strategic programming to align the One UN programme with the national priorities.

While the "one budgetary framework/one fund" has the potential to enhance the transparency of and accountability for financial flows of the United Nations system, it is observed that information provided by the United Nations system in this regard does not in all cases meet the budget information needs of programme country pilots. United Nations budget cycles should, to the greatest possible extent, be aligned with national budget cycles.

Participants in the programme country pilots welcome modalities that make use of and strengthen national implementation systems and practices, especially in the areas of procurement and financial management.

In middle-income countries, programmatic needs should determine the funding of the One programme through country funds and improved access to the expanded Delivering as One funding window through mechanisms taking into account the needs of the middle-income countries for non-earmarked predictable resources for policy advice and capacity development. However, participants also observe that the use of national systems and expertise by the United Nations system is still at a low level.

Participants welcome and appreciate the initiatives taken by Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in establishing the expanded Delivering as One funding window for unearmarked funding of Delivering as One and their strong commitment to predictable and long-term funding. Participants call upon other donors to join this mechanism.

One leader and one voice

Programme country pilots recognize the strengthened role of the resident coordinator within the United Nations country team and mechanisms adopted for the United Nations system to speak with "one voice". However, pilot countries call for the resident coordinator to be provided with a level of authority matching the responsibilities and accountabilities placed on her/him. Participants also stress that the empowered resident coordinator would continue to work within the framework of national ownership and leadership of United Nations development assistance.

Participants also recognize that the effectiveness of the operational activities of the United Nations system in general and the Delivering as One approach in particular are contingent both on a well-coordinated United Nations country team whose members have sufficient delegated authority from their headquarters and on a well-coordinated government.

"One office" and transaction costs and savings

The United Nations system should operationally deliver as one.

While recognizing the distinct specificity of each country, pilot countries and countries voluntarily adopting the Delivering as One approach stress the importance of "one house" as a means not only of reducing transaction costs, but also, more importantly, to ensure greater synergies among United Nations teams.

Participants in the programme country pilots note that there has been slow progress in the co-location of United Nations organizations. It is noted that the cost of common premises should, where necessary, be borne by additional funding and not be at the expense of programme funding.

Progress has been made in finding solutions in areas of common services, common procurement at the country level and information and communications systems, which is being made available to other countries.

Participants appreciate the introduction of a single results report for the "one programme" and call on United Nations organizations and their governing bodies to simplify reporting requirements by substituting the single results report for individual organization reporting. They also recommend harmonized and simplified monitoring and evaluation systems with a view to using national systems.

The United Nations system is requested to ensure that United Nations staff competencies, including those of the resident coordinator and other resident and non-resident staff, are at the appropriate level to respond to national capacity needs and priorities.

While reaffirming that the central aim of Delivering as One is to achieve better development results, participants also recognize the importance of reducing the transaction costs in terms of resources, time and procedures.

The United Nations system should identify ways and means to ensure that savings resulting from cost reductions in operational activities accrue to development programmes in the same countries.

The United Nations system is requested to further clarify, standardize and harmonize the concepts, practices and cost classifications related to transaction cost and cost recovery, so that changes in transaction costs in Delivering as One programme pilot countries can be measured and reported.

The United Nations system is requested to further simplify and harmonize financial and administrative rules and regulations as well as human resource policies that would allow for more flexibility in countries and better alignment with national systems.

Country-led evaluations

Participants welcome the initiative of seven of the eight programme pilot countries (Albania, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam) to conduct country-led evaluations of their Delivering as One initiatives in compliance with the triennial comprehensive policy review resolution and to share lessons learned among themselves and with countries that have indicated voluntary adoption of the Delivering as One approach as well as with other countries. Pakistan, being the biggest in terms of the One UN programme, the implementation of which started only after February 2009, will opt for the country-led evaluation at a later date to be communicated.

Participants emphasize that the evaluations should be truly country-led and respect the principles of independence, credibility and ownership.

Participants note with appreciation the technical support provided by the United Nations Evaluation Group, notably through the evaluability assessment of programme country pilots and the framework terms of reference, which are useful in developing country-specific terms of reference.

Participants welcome the methodological study to measure transaction costs to be conducted by Uruguay. Participants call for support for this initiative, whose findings and lessons learned will be shared with the other Delivering as One countries.

Participants agree that, while being country-specific, a set of common parameters should be considered in all the evaluations, namely, the objectives of the evaluations are to assess the contribution of the Delivering as One initiative to the national development priorities; the evaluations will assess four core evaluation criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of Delivering as One); and the evaluation will cover the time period since the Delivering as One initiative started in the country.

Participants agree that the evaluation will be formative and will assess both the processes and results of the Delivering as One initiative in its five pillars, including strategic intent and progress towards the outcome areas of the Delivering as One programme; will evaluate compliance with United Nations normative frameworks and cross-cutting issues and their concrete translation in the Delivering as One initiative; and will be based on evaluation questions that are specific and rooted in the national context and that embody the concerns of all stakeholders.

Participants agree on the institutional arrangements to ensure the independence, quality and credibility of the evaluations. These will include: (i) an evaluation management group at the country level chaired by the Government and composed of representatives from the Government, the United Nations and eminent national experts; the decision on the composition will be made by the Government; (ii) an independent evaluation team, recruited by the evaluation management group, that will have the relevant substantive expertise to assess the different areas of Delivering as One; and (iii) a quality assurance panel set up by the United Nations Evaluation Group, which will provide written comments on the terms of reference, the inception report, the draft and the final reports.

Participants agree that the final evaluation reports, once they have been validated with stakeholders and quality-assured by the panel, will be released to the public together with the written comments of the quality assurance panel and the management response prepared by the Government and the United Nations.

Link between country-led evaluations and the independent evaluation of lessons learned from Delivering as One

Participants welcome the provisions in the recent resolution on system-wide coherence (General Assembly resolution 63/311) that the independent evaluation should be based on the principles of national ownership and leadership, be conducted in the context of system-wide norms and standards, and be based on an inclusive, transparent, objective and independent approach.

Participants recognize that the independence, credibility and quality of the country-led evaluations will determine their usefulness for the independent evaluation of lessons learned requested in the triennial comprehensive policy review and system-wide coherence resolutions.

Participants request the General Assembly to organize the independent evaluation in such a manner that national ownership and leadership by programme country pilots is fully respected in the evaluation process.

The way forward

To accelerate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 (triennial comprehensive policy review 2007) and specifically to ensure the success of the Delivering as One initiative, the participants in the meeting, including from the countries voluntarily adopting the Delivering as One approach:

- Reaffirm that there is no going back to doing business as it was done prior to the Delivering as One initiative. The momentum should be maintained, and the process should be taken forward in a strengthened manner addressing the challenges
- Underscore that the Delivering as One approach should continue to be guided by the principle of national ownership and leadership and that national Governments have the primary responsibility for their countries' development and for coordinating all types of external assistance, including that provided by multilateral organizations, in order to effectively integrate such assistance into their development processes

- Call upon agency headquarters, governing bodies, the General Assembly and Member States to continue to support the reform process and work to realize change where it is required

- Call upon donors to support Governments of pilot countries and countries voluntarily adopting the approach in sustaining efforts to mobilize timely, predictable, unearmarked and multi-year financial support for the Delivering as One initiative through the country funds

- Welcome the announcement by the Government of Viet Nam to host a high-level intergovernmental meeting on Delivering as One in Hanoi, Viet Nam, the date of which will be communicated at a later stage

- Agree that all country-led evaluations will be completed by 1 July 2010 as an input to the intergovernmental meeting on Delivering as One to be held in Hanoi.

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 161
Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Performance report on the budget of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.

The total expenditure for UNAMID for that period has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, peace process; security; rule of law, governance and human rights; humanitarian liaison, recovery and development; and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	649 752.2	586 616.9	63 135.3	9.7
Civilian personnel	179 624.5	189 928.0	(10 303.5)	(5.7)
Operational costs	670 333.3	714 734.3	(44 401.0)	(6.6)
Gross requirements	**1 499 710.0**	**1 491 279.2**	**8 430.8**	**0.6**
Staff assessment income	16 560.0	19 410.1	(2 850.1)	(17.2)
Net requirements	**1 483 150.0**	**1 471 869.1**	**11 280.9**	**0.7**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**1 499 710.0**	**1 491 279.2**	**8 430.8**	**0.6**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Planned*	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*
Military observers	240	240	167	30.4
Military contingents	19 315	15 301	11 123	27.3
United Nations police	3 772	3 304	1 891	42.8
Formed police units	2 660	1 657	574	65.4
International staff	1 495	1 063	800	24.7
National staff	3 415	2 417	1 958	19.0
United Nations Volunteers	548	441	268	39.2
Temporary positions				
International staff	59	59	29	50.8
National staff	40	40	15	62.5
Government-provided personnel	6	6	1	83.3

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 9 April 2008 (A/62/791 and Corr.1 and 2) and amounted to $1,699,710,000 gross ($1,679,336,100 net). It provided for 240 military observers, 19,315 military contingents, 6,432 police personnel, including 2,660 in formed units, 1,554 international staff and 3,455 national staff, including 59 international staff and 40 national staff funded under general temporary assistance, 548 United Nations Volunteers and 6 Government-provided personnel. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 34 of its report (A/62/781/Add.14), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $1,699,710,000 gross for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 to support the functioning of the Operation, subject to the submission of a progress report (A/63/544).

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 62/232 B, appropriated an amount of $1,499,710,000 gross ($1,479,336,100 net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.

3. Moreover, in its resolution 63/258 A, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General (A/63/544), reaffirmed the provisions of paragraph 15 of its resolution 62/232 B and decided to apportion among Member States the amount of $449,855,000 for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2009 in addition to the amount of $849,855,000 already apportioned under the terms of its resolution 62/232 B for the maintenance of the Operation. It also authorized the Secretary-General, upon the advice of the Controller, to assess on Member States, as required, a further amount of up to $200 million for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2009.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of the Operation was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1769 (2007) for an initial period of 12 months and was last extended by its resolution 1881 (2009) for a period of 12 months until 31 July 2010.

5. The Operation is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to achieve a lasting political solution and sustained security in Darfur.

6. Within this overall objective, the Operation has, during the reporting period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by components derived from the tasks of the Operation, as set out in paragraphs 54 and 55 of the report of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission (see S/2007/307/Rev.1), as endorsed by the Security Council in paragraph 1 of its resolution 1769 (2007): peace process; security; rule of law, governance and human rights; humanitarian liaison, recovery and development; and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2008/09 budget. In particular, the report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. UNAMID was expected to support implementation of the power-sharing, wealth-sharing and national reconciliation aspects of the Darfur Peace Agreement, and subsequent complementary agreements, and a political solution to the conflict in Darfur, and the provision of a stable and secure environment in Darfur. To the extent that the Operation's mandate centres on supporting the implementation of the Agreement, the achievement of its expected accomplishments was constrained by the lack of comprehensiveness of the Agreement and the resulting low level of implementation of the Agreement by the signatories.

9. Joint African Union-United Nations mediation continued to focus on an inclusive approach that meaningfully incorporated all stakeholders of the Darfur conflict into the political process and that would result in a comprehensive and all-inclusive settlement of the conflict. The work of the Joint Mediation Support Team continued throughout the 2008/09 period with support to the Joint Chief Mediator and with in-depth engagement with various initiatives to unify the rebel movements and prepare the parties for substantive negotiations. Delegations of the Government of the Sudan and the Justice and Equality Movement met in Doha to discuss the implementation of the Agreement of Goodwill and Confidence-Building for the Settlement of the Problem in Darfur under the auspices of joint African Union-United Nations mediation and the Government of Qatar. With no significant change in position by either party, and following considerable mediation efforts to find middle ground, the talks were suspended in June 2009 to allow the parties to undertake further internal consultations. The mediation team continued to work with both parties, in particular on a prisoner release timetable and elements for a framework agreement, in anticipation of reconvening in Doha in late July 2009 to press for agreement on both of these key issues.

10. In May 2009, the Joint Chief Mediator and his team met with Special Envoys for the Sudan representing the permanent members of the Security Council and the European Union. In June 2009, the mediation team met the leaders of a number of Darfurian armed movements in Tripoli where they declared their commitment to continue to engage in constructive dialogue with the Government of the Sudan in Doha. The Operation facilitated the work of the African Union High-Level Panel on Darfur visiting Darfur in June 2009, which was led by the former President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki. The Panel was mandated by the African Union Peace and Security Council to submit proposals for addressing issues of justice and accountability, expediting the peace process in Darfur and reconciling warring parties in the region. The Panel met with representatives of Darfur civil society, tribal leaders, internally displaced persons and members of rebel groups, as well as Government representatives in Khartoum.

11. The Electoral Assistance Unit of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) deployed in the Operation in preparation for the national elections scheduled to be held in March 2010. In accordance with its mandate UNAMID continued to provide advice and support to UNMIS in preparation for credible elections. The Operation supported many inclusive reconciliation processes at the grass-roots level through the provision of support to the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation and native authority mechanisms, and continued to engage, through the conduct of meetings and workshops, in capacity-building of civil society organizations and institutions under the Darfur Peace Agreement, including the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority.

12. Increased security and achievement of a complete ceasefire were the most urgent priorities during the performance period. Sporadic low-level conflict among Government forces and armed movements continued with more intensity in specific areas, such as around the corridors of Jebel Marra in Sector West. A unilateral cessation of hostilities, announced by the President of the Sudan in November 2008, was achieved only in part owing to the absence of an effective monitoring mechanism and an agreed political approach. The security situation on the ground largely impeded full implementation of the mandate of UNAMID. There continued widespread banditry, car-jacking, robberies and break-ins affecting United Nations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), tribal and ethnic clashes over land or other resources, and deliberate attacks against UNAMID personnel. In some instances, field missions requiring visits to the field commanders of armed movements were often aborted for security reasons and denial of access by different belligerent parties. This security situation led in July 2008 to the decision by Headquarters, on the recommendation of the Security Management Team and the designated official, to adopt United Nations security phase IV in Darfur and, consequently, to temporarily relocate non-critical staff.

13. In order to manage the security risks, at the request of UNAMID, an integrated security assessment mission was conducted in October 2008, and in response to the report of the mission, the Operation undertook immediate interim measures to enhance security, primarily through re-prioritization of the use of resources available within UNAMID. In this connection, the Operation focused its mandated activities on military and police operations for the protection of vulnerable civilians, especially in internally displaced persons camps located near UNAMID bases, and on safety and security of United Nations personnel. UNAMID, therefore, ensured delivery of the required level of service to support the military and police components, address urgent security requirements and continue deployment under the security enhancement plan.

14. UNAMID, within its capabilities, was able to facilitate safe humanitarian access to approximately 60 per cent of the conflict-affected populations in Darfur. Two thirds of the internally displaced persons camps were located near existing UNAMID military team sites, which allowed the Operation to provide important safeguards to the humanitarian actors, as a core aspect of its mandate. UNAMID continued to operate in a United Nations security phase IV, although large-scale conflict decreased during the latter part of the year, with some clashes between the Government of the Sudan and the rebel movements, and occasional incidents involving cross-border military incursions on the Chad-Sudan border. Throughout the reporting period, the Operation's freedom of movement was impacted in part by restrictions imposed by various parties, including repeated incidents where

UNAMID patrols were denied access to locations affected by violence. The Operation expended considerable effort to enhance and establish modalities for collaboration with the Government regarding staff safety and security, in particular in the wake of the indictment of the President of the Sudan in March 2009. The Government subsequently appointed senior military liaison officers to the three Darfur states. The presence of these officers assisted in enhancing UNAMID deployment and operations.

15. In order to facilitate the deployment of UNAMID, the United Nations, the African Union and the Government of the Sudan established a high-level tripartite mechanism in July 2008. The mechanism, which is convened approximately every two months, has proven to be a highly effective forum for resolving the Operation's logistical and technical challenges associated with its deployment on the ground. During the reporting period, senior representatives of the three entities met a total of five times to resolve deployment issues.

16. UNAMID recruited disarmament, demobilization and reintegration staff in the third quarter of 2008/09, notwithstanding the fact that the Darfur state disarmament, demobilization and reintegration offices were not yet established. UNAMID conducted consultations with the state authorities for the promulgation of the Darfur-specific disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan in anticipation of the conclusion of a framework agreement under the auspices of the Joint Chief Mediator. Sensitization programmes were conducted through the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority to advocate for cessation of recruitment and re-recruitment of children, in accordance with the newly ratified Sudan Armed Forces Act.

17. Training provided by the Operation during the period included sessions for Darfur camp coordinators on the role of women in the camp coordination management and for middle-level managers of the Northern Darfur state government on gender mainstreaming in government institutions, with the objective of increasing participation of women in public administration. In addition, UNAMID provided logistical support to Darfurian women who participated in the second meeting of the Sudanese Women's Forum on Darfur organized by Femmes Africa Solidarité to strengthen consensus on the women's agenda for Darfur. UNAMID continued to receive reports of rape and physical assault against women and girls, and child protection, gender and HIV/AIDS programmes, which continued to be a priority of mandate implementation in collaboration with the humanitarian community, will remain so in subsequent periods.

C. Regional mission cooperation

18. The regional mission coordination activities of UNAMID were characterized by inter-mission coordination undertaken with UNMIS, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC).

19. UNAMID security maintained a liaison office on the premises of UNMIS headquarters in Khartoum and participated in weekly teleconferences with the Darfur Security Management Team. The Operation's Khartoum Liaison Office and the Joint Mediation Support Team also worked in the UNMIS compound.

20. In July and August 2008, UNAMID security was raised to phase IV, which required the temporary relocation of non-critical staff to Entebbe, Uganda, and El Obeid. Joint security, evacuation and logistics plans were developed between UNAMID, UNMIS and MONUC in order to establish contingencies in response to the International Criminal Court indictment of the President of the Sudan. MONUC managed the logistical aspect of the relocation at Entebbe and UNMIS assisted in El Obeid.

21. In terms of support, MONUC assisted UNAMID with the storage and movement of cargo transiting through the MONUC logistics hub destined for Darfur. There was collaboration and cooperation in the area of information technology to achieve greater synergy in the use of resources between the missions. MONUC provided staff and technical support as well as materials and equipment for the development and maintenance of the Operation's Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Centre. UNAMID also temporarily loaned such equipment as computers and hand-held radios to MONUC to cover operational shortfalls.

22. With regard to movement control and air operations, UNAMID deployed movement control detachments to Port Sudan, Khartoum, and El Obeid in order to facilitate and ensure the smooth transit of passengers and cargo to Darfur. UNAMID staff travelled on UNMIS flights mainly between Khartoum, Port Sudan and El Obeid, which reduced requirements for special flights to these important logistical hubs. UNAMID and UNMIS shared three fixed-wing aircraft in terms of utilization of flight hours.

23. In Port Sudan and El Obeid, UNAMID shared space for offices, warehousing and ablutions, as well as other common spaces in the UNMIS compounds. In each location, UNMIS provided routine maintenance and services to UNAMID vehicles as well as fuel.

D. Partnerships and country team coordination

24. UNAMID took several initiatives to establish a regular partnership with the Khartoum-based humanitarian country team. UNAMID representatives held weekly discussions with the team to review the prevailing humanitarian situation in Darfur and to commonly define policies and priorities. A common United Nations framework on the issue of voluntary returns was developed between UNAMID and the country team. Consultations were carried out with the regional country team with a view to establishing the integrated mission planning team and joint planning units.

25. In May 2009 UNAMID became a member of the high-level committee, which liaised with the UNMIS Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/ Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator to coordinate humanitarian activities in Darfur. In addition, through the provision of regular updates on the situation in Darfur; on various thematic issues with a focus on protection of civilians and protection of humanitarian space; on military and police deployment and patrols; and on daily humanitarian developments in Darfur, UNAMID contributed to the monthly briefings organized by the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator for the donor community.

E. Mission support initiatives

26. The specific challenges presented by Darfur, including its remoteness, arid environment, underdeveloped communications, poor infrastructure, prevailing insecurity and long land transport and supply routes from Port Sudan, continued to shape the support concept of UNAMID.

27. In terms of water resources, the Operation carried out hydrogeological and geophysical surveys to identify suitable sites for the drilling of underground water sources. By 30 June 2009, 24 team sites were surveyed and 48 potential drilling sites were selected. The Operation expected to generate 48 boreholes; however, only 6 were drilled owing to the failure of the vendor to mobilize and drill at the selected sites. Faced with this development, the Operation started the process of procuring its own drilling rigs to avoid any similar recurrences. One water source was developed in Nyala and two in El Fasher using in-house resources. To meet the demand for water, the Operation continued to rely on local vendors at locations where water sources were not available or could not be developed during the period.

28. Given the scarcity of water in Darfur, waste water recycling was undertaken at Zam Zam camp. The Operation was unable to carry out water saving and recycling at other sites owing to the unavailability and late arrival of plumbing materials. For this reason, the planned 40 per cent reduction in water abstracted from ground sources was not possible. During the reporting period, the Operation commenced planning for the construction of *hafirs* and earthdams.

29. For the deployment of civilian personnel, the Operation has recruited 3,625 national and international staff, which represents 65 per cent of the authorized strength. During the year, a total of 165 candidates declined offers of appointment and 128 separated. This represented 28.5 per cent of the international staff on board. The high vacancy and high turnover rates remain in large part a result of the harsh living conditions and isolation found in the Operation area. The compensation package offered for living in such conditions was not adequate to retain staff. Active consideration was given to how to enhance the compensation and benefits package.

30. With support from Headquarters, the Operation was able to increase the deployment of senior positions and section chiefs at the P-5 level and above from 56 per cent in 2007/08 to 82 per cent in 2008/09. The focus continued to be on filling senior positions and on conducting an outreach programme to increase the number of candidates available in the roster in order to facilitate future recruitment.

31. The Operation continued its efforts to recruit and train national staff, including National Officers for whom the vacancy rate at the end of the reporting period was 57 per cent, and to build capacity among the local population. Vacancy announcements were widely advertised and posted outside UNAMID headquarters in El Fasher, sector offices and other areas, where the Operation requires the national staff, and at universities and in city centres. In addition, UNAMID continued to visit universities, professional and other organizations in order to meet and attract applicants from all groups.

32. UNAMID also conducted a gap analysis to identify major issues and shortfalls in the recruitment process. The Operation continued to be affected by a shortage of working and living space. Efforts were made to mitigate this problem through the construction and expansion of office space and United Nations-provided

accommodation in the super camps. A strategy of reporting vacancy status on a regular basis to programme managers was adopted in addition to working closely with sections with high vacancy rates to achieve recruitment targets. The Operation also worked with Headquarters to conduct outreach efforts so as to balance the geographical distribution of candidates, especially from those countries that were underrepresented. In this regard, permanent missions of underrepresented countries were requested to help identify suitable qualified candidates. Programme managers were encouraged to interview female candidates for every position.

33. The Operation's engineering plan called for the construction of office facilities and accommodation for troops and formed police units. In addition, UNAMID planned to construct accommodation for approximately 30 per cent of international civilians, United Nations police, military observers, and military staff and liaison officers owing to the limited availability of suitable housing on the market. During the reporting period, an engineering survey was conducted of former team sites of the African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS) that addressed critical issues such as compliance with minimum operating security standards. Subsequently, a revised engineering plan was prepared, taking into consideration the security situation and availability of in-house and local resources for construction. The revised plan, which included construction of new camps, comprised three stages: (a) short-term workplan up to December 2008; (b) medium-term workplan from January to June 2009; and (c) long-term workplan from July 2009 to June 2010. The short-term plan entailed the preparation of an austere camp, which included basic ground preparation, provision of field defence stores, identification of water points and construction of pit latrines. In the medium-term plan, these facilities should be improved through the further hardening of field defence stores, provision of hard-walled ablutions, septic tanks, kitchen and dining facilities. Subsequently, under the long-term plan, each camp should be brought up to United Nations standards through the provision of hard-walled accommodation.

34. UNAMID planned to build and expand a total of 42 austere condition camps in the performance period. However, UNAMID built and expanded a total of 24 camps as at June 2009. The Operation's target to build 42 camps by the end of June 2009 was not fully achieved owing to the following reasons: temporary relocation of non-critical staff in August 2008 as a result of security phase IV; inability to get the military engineers to move to team sites because of the late arrival of their contingent-owned equipment; long procurement lead time in relation to outsourcing of construction services, such as hard-wall ablutions, septic tanks and associated plumbing work, as a result of security phase IV; shortage of essential defence stores, such as Hesco Bastion walls, owing to late establishment of a new systems contract in January 2009; and shift of the Operation's focus from normal activities to security enhancement.

35. Security phase IV had a direct impact on the Operation's ability to focus on deployment. UNAMID was required to undertake urgent contingency actions. The fortification of headquarters and team sites to security phase IV standards required the distribution of field defence materials, diversion of construction materials and employment of labour at the expense of deployment-related projects, bringing them almost to a halt for three months. As a result the Operation's projected target to complete the first batch of 42 camps under short- and medium-term plans had to be delayed until the 2009/10 budget period and the majority of long-term plans of

camp-hardening work, and other associated construction projects, using in-house resources had to be delayed until 2010/11.

36. During the reporting period UNAMID acquired most of the prefabricated buildings; hence, the main emphasis in future will be placed on manpower and local material acquisition and outsourcing of local contractors to achieve the target by June 2011.

37. The contract for Pacific Architects and Engineers expired in October 2008, with various projects only 60 to 80 per cent completed. This forced UNAMID to continue the construction of camps by utilizing local commercial contracts, military engineering capacities and in-house resources. During the reporting period, the Operation was able to expand 4 camps with tented accommodations for military contingents and build 10 and 6 new camps, respectively, for military contingents (including enabling units) and formed police units. In addition, UNAMID built three Community Police Centres. However the delays in engaging the United Nations Office for Project Services to augment engineering capabilities prevented the building of more such centres. The Operation also upgraded and rehabilitated 34 former AMIS camps to United Nations standards.

38. Construction for accommodation for international civilian and individual military and police personnel commenced using prefabricated facilities to build 60 single accommodations in El Fasher and 25 in Nyala. In addition, 50 single units were erected as interim accommodation in the El Fasher super camp. Construction of septic tanks, walkways, electrical connectivity and reticulation works commenced in the reporting period. Contracts were awarded for the construction of permanent accommodation for 2,000 staff at four super camp locations, with construction expected to commence in the 2009/10 period.

39. Construction of office accommodation also progressed, with 45 prefabricated units. Contracts were awarded for construction of office accommodation for 1,400 additional staff in El Fasher, 400 staff in Nyala, 400 staff in El Geneina and 300 staff in Zalingei, with work commencing in 2009/10.

40. In addition to office and living accommodation, work was completed on the level-III hospital in Nyala and almost completed for the level-II hospital in El Geneina. Prefabricated facilities for post exchanges were erected in the El Fasher super camp, the Nyala forward operating base and the substantive office compound in El Geneina. Prefabricated facilities were also erected for multi-purpose gymnasiums in El Fasher, Nyala and Zalingei. The prefabricated facilities for gymnasiums in El Geneina commenced but were not completed during the period.

41. With regard to air operations, the difficult terrain in Darfur and the limited road and rail infrastructure continued to place a heavy reliance on aviation support to meet operational and logistics requirements. The Operation contracted a total of 11 fixed-wing and 29 rotary-wing commercial aircraft but was unable to receive 3 fixed-wing surveillance aircraft and 9 military tactical helicopters that were also approved in the budget. The arrival of the additional nine tactical helicopters was delayed until 2009/10 as the helicopters lacked the required capabilities and equipment.

42. UNAMID signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government of the Sudan on 19 January 2009 for undertaking airfield repairs and rehabilitation at the three Darfur airfields in El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina. In addition, the Sudan

Civil Aviation Authority approved the construction of dedicated aprons at the three airports in Darfur to accommodate all aircraft, which would reduce the risks associated with shortage of parking space at existing aprons. The Operation also assisted the Authority in improving its firefighting capability by providing five United Nations-owned equipment fire trucks.

43. Apart from the three main airports, there were 27 permanent helicopter landing sites maintained by the Operation located at team sites for troop rotations, personnel deployments, cargo and logistical support. Support flights were provided for several high-level delegations from United Nations Headquarters, the joint mediation support team and the African Union within and outside the UNAMID area of responsibility. In addition, air support was provided to UNMIS and MINURCAT as part of the policy of sharing of air assets among regional and adjoining missions.

44. Regarding the movements of goods, taking into account the Operation's urgent operational requirements and sensitive nature of transported cargo, comprising mostly armoured personnel carriers, an air bridge was established between Kigali and Darfur. Through this air bridge a total of 67 United Nations chartered flights were carried out, which reduced by around six months the time that would have been taken using surface transport. To avoid the backlog of containers in Port Sudan and El Obeid, a third-party logistics contract was signed. It provided holistic transportation services, including surface transport, airlift, customs clearances and ground handling.

45. The Operation successfully completed the deployment of communications infrastructure and networking and voice services throughout Darfur, including the installation of voice and data services using a very small aperture terminal (VSAT) to all 28 team sites in the three sectors (10 in Sector North, 8 in Sector South and 10 in Sector West). Connectivity was also established from UNAMID to UNMIS headquarters in Khartoum, El Obeid, the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi, Italy (UNLB), the Entebbe logistics hub and the Joint Support and Coordination Mechanism Office in Addis Ababa during this period. All team sites and sector headquarters achieved a full level of communications back-up capability with the deployment of high-frequency (HF) and very-high-frequency (VHF) base-station radios and Operation-wide radio networks, including repeaters and mobile installations in over 500 UNAMID vehicles. The initial supply of HF man-pack radios was distributed to all sectors. Fully operational Joint Operation Centres were established at all three regional offices and a Crisis Management Centre was set up at the main headquarters, El Fasher. UNAMID established Assets Management Units in El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and the Entebbe logistics hub, with a transitional warehouse in El Obeid and an office in Khartoum. The Operation Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Centre in Entebbe was developed into a major regional asset for UNAMID. Efforts to deploy a satellite-based vehicle tracking system for key locations in Darfur and the provision of private e-mail systems and other social networking activities were not realized owing to competing operational priorities, in particular the replacement and development of Internet service provider services for all team sites. Planning was carried out for "green initiatives" to be implemented in 2009/10. In general, internal systemic problems, such as the lack of a reliable air bridge between the Entebbe logistics hub and El Fasher, delays in the shipment of equipment and the vacuum left in infrastructure development as a result of the departure of the Pacific Architects and Engineers as well as external problems, including difficulties in obtaining customs clearances,

had an adverse effect on the ability of the Operation to deploy equipment purchased and earmarked for key projects within UNAMID.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: peace process

46. During the reporting period, UNAMID was able to establish contact with its interlocutors and engaged with them on political developments in Darfur. The primary challenge faced in achieving the expected accomplishments was a lack of full implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement. The situation was compounded by an ongoing process of forging a more comprehensive and inclusive peace accord and lack of willingness by the major armed movements to participate. Since the planned outputs of the Operation were dependent on the implementation of the Agreement, it was difficult for UNAMID to contribute to the expected accomplishments to the extent planned. Nevertheless, UNAMID was able to provide advice to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority institutions established under the Agreement, most of which were not operational owing to limited capacity and resource constraints. Despite the challenges, UNAMID continued to engage officials of the Authority on issues pertaining to political developments in Darfur.

47. UNAMID was not able to monitor gender-related issues fully without significant progress on overall implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, or to provide technical advice to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority institutions on increasing women's participation in the political process and public administration given that the transitional institutions were largely not operational. Nevertheless, UNAMID continued to engage the state governments and civil society organizations.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: implementation of the power-sharing, wealth-sharing and national reconciliation aspects of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent complementary agreements and bringing about a political solution to the conflict in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1.1 Senior Assistant to the President has primary responsibility for assisting the President on all matters pertaining to Darfur. Appointment of Darfurians to the National Council of Ministers, the National Security Council and the National Planning Council, as well as participation in their deliberations and decision-making	The leader of the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army led by Minni Minawi (SLM/A MM), Minni Arko Minawi, was appointed as Senior Assistant to the President and President of the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority. Members of SLM MM and signatories to the Declaration of Commitment were appointed to the National Council of Ministers. However, no Darfurians were appointed to the National Security Council and National Planning Council owing to delays in Darfur Peace Agreement implementation
1.1.2 Electoral act on the referendum on the permanent status of Darfur is promulgated by the National Legislature of the Sudan	The electoral act was not promulgated owing to ongoing negotiations between the parties and the slow pace of the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement
1.1.3 Completion of the census for the referendum on the permanent status of Darfur	Removed in accordance with corrigendum A/62/791/Corr.2

1.1.4 Appointment of the Adviser to the President, 1 Cabinet minister, 2 Ministers of State and 12 National Assembly representatives, as well as representation in Darfur's three state governments from among movement representatives, ensuring the representation of women	The Minister of State for Federal Government and the Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs were appointed from SLM/A; 12 National Assembly Representatives were appointed from SLM/MM and the signatories of the Declaration of Commitment to the Darfur Peace Agreement; 1 Governor was appointed for Western Darfur state from SLM/A; and 2 Deputy Governors were appointed for Northern and Southern Darfur states. The seats of legislative assemblies increased from 48 to 71, with 21 seats allocated to the signatory movements. The Adviser to the President and a Cabinet Minister were not appointed. No women were appointed
1.1.5 The budgets of the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and its subsidiary bodies for 2009/10 are approved	The Transitional Darfur Regional Authority budget of $700 million for the period up to 2010 was approved after the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement. However, only $42 million was transferred to the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund
1.1.6 Completion of the ad hoc technical team tasks on the demarcation of the northern boundaries of Darfur along the positions as at 1 January 1956	Ad hoc technical team tasks were not established and demarcation was not completed owing to the slow pace in the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement
1.1.7 The Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements are ratified by the National Legislature and incorporated into the Interim National Constitution	The Darfur Peace Agreement was not ratified and there was no complementary agreement in place. By Presidential decree a Committee was established to study the incorporation of the Agreement into the Interim National Constitution, but no proposals were submitted to the National Legislature

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Technical assistance and advice to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority through monthly meetings on the establishment of a legal framework and the development of a concept of operations and a plan for the conduct of local elections in Darfur and for the conduct of the referendum on the permanent status of Darfur; the development and implementation of civic education strategies and programmes, including the promotion of electoral and civic rights in Darfur, as well as, in coordination with UNMIS, the voter registration and voting process	No	Preliminary meetings to provide advice to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority were held on matters pertaining to the challenges facing the Authority and its Commissions. The challenges, among others, were lack of funds, lack of meetings between the government and the Authority, and capacity-building. However, advice to the Authority on issues regarding elections was not provided because the Authority was not operational. During the first half of the period, the National Electoral Council was not fully operational and it was during the second half that the relevant institutions started to be set up
Advice, in coordination with UNMIS, to the National Population Commission, the State Bureau of Statistics and the Technical Working Group for the Census, including on questionnaire contents, general census plan, structure, performance and progress reports		Removed in accordance with corrigendum A/62/791/Corr.2

Monitoring, in coordination with UNMIS, of the conduct of the census in Darfur		Removed in accordance with corrigendum A/62/791/Corr.2
Convening of periodic high-level consultations with the parties to the conflict to facilitate the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements on critical issues, such as the disarmament of the Janjaweed and other combatants, the protection of civilians and humanitarian access, the establishment and consolidation of the institutions envisaged in the agreements, the conduct of local elections and the referendum on the status of Darfur, and the participation of Darfurians in national elections	Yes	The Mediator, the Joint Special Representative, the Deputy Joint Special Representative and the acting Political Affairs Director held 13 meetings with the concerned parties to facilitate implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement
Advice to the Government of the Sudan and the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority on strategic planning and advocacy on implementation issues, decisions taken by the Regional Authority, clarification of the relationship between the Authority and the state governments	No	No advice was provided because the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority was not operational. Meetings were held with the Authority in Darfur focusing on Darfur Peace Agreement implementation advocacy issues
Weekly consultations with the parties, the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and the national and local legislature on the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, and with coordination mechanisms, such as the Darfur Assessment and Evaluation Commission, and their working groups	No	Weekly consultations were not held, as the Authority was not established
Advice to the Commission on strategic planning and advocacy on implementation issues	No	Advice was not provided, as the Darfur Assessment and Evaluation Commission was not operational because of security reasons
Chairing of monthly and emergency meetings of the Joint Commission, including the provision of advice on strategic planning and advocacy on implementation issues	No	The Joint Commission was not operational and its Ceasefire Commission ceased operating in early 2008 owing to disagreements on modalities for participation by signatory and non-signatory movements, and inability to agree on the form of "non-military logistics support" to be provided following the transfer of authority from AMIS to UNAMID
Advice to the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission on strategic planning, advocacy and the involvement of women in its work and on implementation issues	No	Advice was not provided, as the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission was not established during the reporting period

Good offices for the engagement of international and regional partners in supporting the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, including briefings to the international community and regional bodies, on implementation priorities and challenges	Yes	9 briefings to the African Union, the League of Arab States, the United Nations Security Council and other stakeholders on the implementation and challenges of the Darfur Peace Agreement, as well as continuous provision of good offices in support of the Agreement
Advice to the Government of the Sudan and the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority regarding the participation of women in the political process and public administration, including by carrying out a participatory gender analysis and assessment on priorities and areas of economic/social/political reform	No	Advice was not provided to the state governments of Southern and Western Darfur owing to the slow recruitment process that resulted from the security situation. Although a formal plan to increase women's participation in public administration still needed to be developed, newly formed Gender Advisory Units established a working relationship with the state governments and conducted meetings with different ministries during the reporting period. 36 middle-level managers of the Northern Darfur state government were trained in gender mainstreaming in government institutions with the objective of increasing the participation of women in public administration. The state Ministry of Education, Nyala University, the state Ministry of Labour and Local Governance, the Judiciary and the state parliament agreed to provide data on the status of women representation in their respective offices
Advice and logistical support, including on transportation and organization of venue, to the Chairperson of the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation for the convening of preparatory meetings of the Dialogue and Consultation as well as the Dialogue and Consultation itself	Yes	UNAMID provided logistical and staff support to the Chairperson of the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation for the preparation of the consultations in all 3 states of Darfur. Conducted 17 consultations with an average of 70 participants from the Native Administration, the internally displaced persons population, youth nomads and women, where participants were provided with space, stationery, food and guidance to discuss key common-ground issues among themselves in a secure environment
Advice and logistical support to the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation for the establishment and functioning of the Peace and Reconciliation Council as a standing mechanism for peace and reconciliation in Darfur	No	No advice was provided, as the Peace and Reconciliation Council was not established as part of the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation
Organization of 30 workshops to strengthen the role of civil society organizations, women's organizations, internally displaced persons, community leaders and young people for an inclusive participation in the Dialogue	40	Workshops and meetings conducted throughout all sectors on the role and the need of civil society organizations, women's groups, internally displaced persons, community leaders, Native Administration and youth to participate in the inclusive dialogue on issues of reconciliation and political dialogue. As part of the

		shared output, the Gender Advisory Unit conducted 3 workshops focusing on capacity-building for women's organizations and youth representatives
Advice and logistical assistance to the Technical Border Committee on technical planning for border demarcation and on best practices for conflict prevention in the context of the border demarcation exercise	No	The Technical Border Committee was not established owing to the slow pace of implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement
Regular joint reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the African Union Peace and Security Council	Yes	6 reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the United Nations Security Council and 3 reports of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the Peace and Security Council
Implementation of 107 quick-impact projects in support of the rehabilitation efforts of communities	No	97 projects were implemented, which targeted education, sanitation, health, community development, shelter, water, empowerment of women and income generation. The lower number of projects implemented was due to the fact that communities identified their needs to the Operation, which resulted in fewer projects being required
Public information campaign in support of the Darfur Peace Agreement and to explain and promote the UNAMID mandate, including radio broadcasting; weekly and monthly video reports; production and distribution of written materials such as posters and brochures; and monthly newsletters, regular press briefings and updates on the UNAMID website	Yes	2 special live radio broadcasts on local radio; 1 week of cultural activities designed to explain the Darfur Peace Agreement and the role of women, using various mediums of communication in both English and Arabic; 10 UNAMID monthly news bulletins issued and 211 media briefs conducted to a wide audience of national and international NGO donors, diplomatic staff, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders; UNAMID website enhanced and regularly updated to include content on the Darfur Peace Agreement; 28 special video and photo reports provided to United Nations and international and local media outlets; 2,000 brochures on sexual and gender-based violence distributed to the community and 2,000 promotional calendars distributed
Weekly workshops for 150 end-users on the participation of Darfurians in a democratic political process, elections and dialogue and reconciliation	No	Weekly workshops in internally displaced persons camps were not carried out because of security incidents and the move to security phase IV
Weekly explanatory workshops on the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements for community groups, including non-governmental organizations, religious leaders, schools and universities, and labour unions	No	2 workshops were held for internally displaced youths in the Al-Salaam camp, focusing on the importance of communication in promoting peace and security. The lower output was attributable to limited staffing capacity owing to the slow recruitment process and the security situation

Advice to civil society organizations, including women's groups, on the promotion of peace, conflict resolution and reconciliation, including mapping of the capacity of civil society organizations in the 3 Darfur states to contribute to sustainable peace and reconciliation activities; coordination of meetings with such organizations on conflict-response interventions; and advice on the development of long-term reconciliation processes with key conflict groups	2	The Gender Advisory Unit held monthly meetings with Southern Darfur civil society organizations. Monthly capacity-building and technical support meetings were held with civil society organizations in Northern and Southern Darfur. The lower output in relation to 1 state was attributable to limited staffing capacity owing to delays in the recruitment process and the security situation
Advice to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority on the development of long-term reconciliation processes with key conflict groups	No	No advice was provided, as the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation did not initiate its work and was still in the preparatory phase pending an all-inclusive agreement
Development of maps, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and local government, for Darfur for use by state governments as part of their conflict-management and resource-planning activities	2,685	Administrative, planning and thematic maps
Advice to civil society organizations on the reassessment of priority implementation concerns related to the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements for vulnerable groups through 10 workshops with 100 members representing internally displaced persons, returnees and women's groups	1	Workshop was conducted by the Gender Advisory Unit for 100 Darfur women in El Fasher University (in collaboration with Civil Affairs). A framework was produced outlining the issues and process for future consultations of women on the peace process
Monthly meetings of national and international stakeholder committees to support and monitor progress in the implementation of all aspects of the peace agreement(s) as they relate to women	No	Monthly meetings were not held, as stakeholders committees were not established owing to the slow pace of implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement. 2 consultations were held with 15 civil society organizations and NGOs in Northern Darfur and 2 consultations were held with women officials of 13 Northern Darfur state offices
Regular consultations with the parties to the conflict (the Government of the Sudan and signatory and non-signatory movements) and all other stakeholders (civil society and regional and international partners) to provide advice on how to move the mediation efforts forward so as to bring the parties back to the negotiating table with a view to reaching a comprehensive, sustainable and all-inclusive peace agreement	Yes	15 consultations were held by the Joint Chief Mediator and the Joint Special Representative with the parties to the conflict, the Government of the Sudan, movements and other stakeholders. In addition to consultations by the Joint Chief Mediator, the Joint Special Representative held 15 meetings with the signatories and non-signatories to the Darfur Peace Agreement movements, civil society, regional and international partners as well as the Government of the Sudan

Component 2: security

48. The Operation facilitated safe humanitarian access to approximately 60 per cent of the conflict-affected populations in Darfur. Two thirds of the internally displaced persons camps are located near existing military team sites, which enabled UNAMID to provide important safeguards to the humanitarian actors. Operations continued to be conducted in security phase IV and although large-scale conflict decreased during the latter part of 2009, the area of operations continued to witness sporadic clashes between Government forces and the rebel movements, and several incidents involving cross-border military incursions on the Chad-Sudan border. Throughout the reporting period, the Operation's freedom of movement was undermined substantially by restrictions imposed by belligerent parties, including repeated incidents where patrols were denied access to locations affected by violence. UNAMID expended considerable efforts to enhance and establish modalities for collaboration with the Government regarding staff safety and security, in particular in the wake of the indictment of the President of the Sudan by the International Criminal Court in March 2009.

49. The Operation was hindered by a lack of key military enabling units, including two medium transport units, an aerial reconnaissance unit, 18 medium utility helicopters and a level-II hospital. In addition, inadequate deployment levels of force protection, security and safety concerns, lack of an enforceable peace agreement between the parties and restrictions on the freedom of movement of troops imposed operational limitations to such planned mandated activities as aggressive and robust long-range patrols.

50. Of the eight formed police units, only six were fully operational owing to delays in the arrival in the Operation area of contingent-owned equipment. As a result, with the exception of the Kalma Community Policing Centre in Sector South, where the formed police units operated on patrols 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, the six operational units worked only one shift per day in most of the internally displaced persons camps. The Abushouk Community Police Centre in Sector North had two shifts per day. A total of 79,560 formed police operational days were performed around the perimeters of camps for internally displaced persons. In addition, UNAMID was unable to accomplish capacity-building training programmes for the Government of the Sudan police as there were no counterpart donors to support procurement of the specific equipment required to establish Government public order police units. Joint patrolling for training and capacity-building with Government of the Sudan police, movement police and community policing volunteers was not achieved; however, the community policing volunteers selected and trained were engaged in joint patrols with Government police in some internally displaced persons camps.

51. The Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section in UNAMID was established in May 2009 with two international staff. The Section established a coordination mechanism with the North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Committee, UNMIS and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

52. Non-cessation of hostilities, lack of progress in negotiations for an all-inclusive peace agreement in Darfur, restrictions imposed on UNAMID movements, the slow pace of implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent complementary agreements, and delays in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process affected the conduct of UNAMID activities under component 2.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: stable and secure environment in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1.1 Zero serious violations of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent complementary agreements	The Darfur Peace Agreement was not fully implemented and subsequent complementary agreements were not in place, therefore no violations of the Agreement could be monitored
2.1.2 Increase in the total percentage of refugees and internally displaced persons who return voluntarily and in safety to their place of origin (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 250,000)	The non-cessation of hostilities reduced voluntary returns. There was, however, voluntary return to very small areas. The Humanitarian Liaison Office monitored the return trends to assess whether the returns of approximately 50,000 internally displaced persons to their original villages were continuing
2.1.3 Reduction in the number of civilian casualties resulting from unexploded ordnance accidents (2007/08: 30; 2008/09: 15)	Not achieved, as there was no cessation of hostilities
2.1.4 100 per cent humanitarian access to all conflict-affected populations in Darfur	UNAMID was able to guarantee approximately 60 per cent humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations in Darfur. Two thirds of the internally displaced persons camps were close to existing UNAMID military team sites, facilitating access to a very significant proportion of the protection mandate beneficiaries

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Chairing of weekly meetings of the Ceasefire Commission to discuss issues related to violations of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, the redeployment of forces and security arrangements and the disarmament of former combatants, with priority given to women, children and the disabled; resolve disputes between the parties; and identify matters to be reported to the Joint Commission	No	The Ceasefire Commission ceased operating in early 2008 owing to disagreements on modalities for participation by signatory and non-signatory movements and cessation of hostilities to allow a ceasefire agreement to implement the Darfur Peace Agreement and Comprehensive Peace Agreement
Chairing of weekly meetings of the sub-Ceasefire Commission in the three sectors to discuss issues related to violations of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, the redeployment of forces and security arrangements and the disarmament of former combatants; resolving disputes between the parties; and identifying matters to be reported to the Commission	No	The Ceasefire Commission ceased operating in early 2008
Secretarial and logistical support to the Ceasefire Commission in the conduct of	No	The Ceasefire Commission ceased operating in early 2008

verification, investigation, mediation and negotiation activities in collaboration with the parties to the conflict as a further confidence-building measure to keep the peace process on course		
Provision of security services throughout the mission area, as required, to the United Nations country team, international and national non-governmental and humanitarian organizations, as well as to organizations associated with reconstruction and development processes, including protection, security briefings and evacuation support	Yes	Provision of 28 security briefings to the Operation's leadership and visitors, and 16 briefings for high-ranking persons and VIPs, as well as protection and evacuation support
Monitoring, verification and promotion of efforts to disarm all armed groups, the Janjaweed and other militias	No	Darfur-specific disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan was not adopted owing to the lack of progress in negotiations for an all-inclusive peace agreement in Darfur
Coordination of non-military logistical support to ex-combatants	No	No support to ex-combatants was provided owing to the non-implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
219,000 troop-days provided by 4 company-size force/sector reserves to protect United Nations civilian personnel and assets throughout the mission area (150 troops per each of 4 companies for 365 days)	219,000	Troop-days provided by 1 company-size force/sector reserve (150 troops per 1 company for 365 days). The other 3 companies were not deployed during the reporting period; however, each sector designated a reserve force of approximate size for the task
166,440 military observer mobile patrol days to monitor, verify and report ceasefire violations, the activities and location of forces engaged in Darfur and their compliance with the commitments agreed to in the comprehensive ceasefire and security arrangements, and assist in building confidence as part of the sub-Ceasefire Commission (4 military observers per patrol for 3 patrols for each of 38 team sites for 365 days)	131,400	Military observer mobile patrol days, as the planned deployment strength was not reached and only 30 team sites could be established (4 military observers per patrol for 3 patrols for each of 30 team sites for 365 days)
499,320 troop mobile and foot patrol days to monitor and verify the position, strength and movement of all forces engaged in the Darfur conflict to ensure the security of observers and to secure fixed/mobile checkpoints (36 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 38 team sites for 365 days)	394,200	Troop mobile and foot patrol days, as the planned deployment strength was not reached and only 30 team sites could be established (36 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 30 team sites for 365 days)

499,320 troop mobile and foot patrol days to identify nomadic migration routes and ensure the safety of migration along such routes, to establish and patrol demilitarized zones along humanitarian supply routes and to establish and patrol areas of separation and buffer zones between forces in areas of intense conflict (36 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 38 team sites for 365 days)	394,200	Troop mobile and foot patrol days, as the planned deployment strength was not reached and only 30 team sites could be established (36 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 30 team sites for 365 days)
499,320 troop mobile and foot patrol days to monitor movements and verify violations on the part of foreign combatants in Darfur and report to the Ceasefire Commission and the Tripoli mechanism (36 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 38 team sites for 365 days)	No	394,200 troop mobile and foot patrol days, as the planned deployment strength was not reached and only 30 team sites could be established (36 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 30 team sites for 365 days). No report was provided to the Ceasefire Commission, as it ceased operating in early 2008
543,120 troop-days to secure fixed/mobile checkpoints and roadblocks along main supply routes (36 troops per team site for 38 team sites for 365 days) and temporary operating bases to secure areas for specific operational activity (logistics/distribution points and centres, weapons collection and storage points) (20 troops per centre for 6 centres for 365 days)	No	There were no road blocks and checkpoints on main supply routes. Under the terms of the status-of-forces agreement, the Government of the Sudan was responsible for security in the area of responsibility
65,700 troop-days for force protection and security, team site protection and field headquarters protection days (30 troops per centre for 6 centres for 365 days)	394,200	Troop-days (30 troops per centre for 36 centres for 365 days) 30 team sites, 4 super camps, Operation headquarters and Zalingei
1,920 air utility support hours to provide medium lift capability, to provide CASEVAC/MEDEVAC functions and day/night observation capability (4 helicopters, 40 hours/helicopter/month for 12 months)	115	Air utility support hours provided by 3 helicopters based 1 in each sector of Darfur and dedicated only to casualty and medical evacuation support (3 helicopters, 3.2 hours/helicopter/month for 12 months). Day/night observation capability was not provided, as the air utility support hours were dedicated to medical evacuation
2,880 air reconnaissance hours to conduct long-range reconnaissance and surveillance patrols throughout the Darfur region to facilitate greater situational awareness and to gain information on possible cross-border movements along the borders of the Sudan with Chad and the Central African Republic	No	The Aerial Reconnaissance Unit did not deploy in the reporting period

(3 reconnaissance aircraft, 80 hours/aircraft/month for 12 months)		
1,920 air tactical support hours to provide highly mobile rapid protection in high-risk areas or where ground accessibility is limited and to support other civilian and military transport helicopters and ground convoys, and for patrolling, reconnaissance and investigations regarding compliance by the parties with the Darfur Peace Agreement (4 tactical helicopters, 40 hours/helicopter/month for 12 months)	No	The tactical helicopters did not deploy in the reporting period
39,420 troop-days of convoy protection for mission/military operational and logistics transports convoys and in support of humanitarian convoys, as requested and according to established guidelines (36 troops per convoy for 3 convoys for 365 days)	236,520	Troop-days of convoy protection, 36 troops per convoy for 18 convoys for 365 days
43,800 troop-days for close liaison with the national and local authorities, other parties, tribal leaders and local communities as well as the police and other components of the operations (120 liaison officers for 365 days)	25,550	Troop-days for close liaison (70 liaison officers x 365 days), as the security situation did not permit close liaison with all parties
56,700 formed police days to provide reserve support to United Nations police operating throughout Darfur (90 personnel per formed police unit, for 3 units for average of 210 days)	No	No reserve formed police unit was on the ground. However, during the reporting period, operational support was provided to UNAMID police and VIPs by 5 of the 8 formed police units through 17,581 formed police days performed in 3 sectors (30 personnel for 1 platoon for 5 units for an average of 117 days)
299,520 formed police operational days to patrol the perimeters of camps for internally displaced persons and buffer zones (30 personnel per platoon, for 2 platoons per formed police unit, for 16 units for an average of 312 days)	79,560	Formed police operational days performed (26 personnel per platoon, for 2 platoons per formed police unit, for 6 units for an average of 255 days) The reduced output resulted from delayed end-of-duty dates and commencement of operations for the 8 formed police units currently deployed of the 19 formed police units projected for deployment
48,000 formed police operational days for joint patrolling with Government of the Sudan police and movements' police liaison officers (30 personnel per formed police unit, for 16 units for an average of 100 days)	198	Formed police operational days for joint patrolling in El Fasher with Government of the Sudan police (22 personnel per formed police unit, for 1 unit, for an average of 9 days) The joint patrol was suspended following the review of the security situation by the Senior Management Team

410,625 police operational days in camps for internally displaced persons (5 United Nations police personnel per shift, for 3 shifts per camp for 75 camps for 365 days)	172,280	Police operational days in camps for internally displaced persons (4 United Nations police personnel per shift, for 2 shifts per camp for 59 camps for 365 days) The lower output was due to the fact that only 5 of 8 formed police units were fully operational during the reporting period and restrictions due to security phase IV prevented more than 1 shift duty per day being conducted in most of the internally displaced persons camps except for the Kalma and Abushok camps
Selection and training of 500 community policing officers to perform community policing roles in camps for internally displaced persons, including standardized policies and guidance for recruitment, selection, vetting, registration and certification of community policing officers	595	Community policing volunteers selected and trained (500 males and 95 females) The change in terminology from community policing officers to community policing volunteers was intended to clarify the non-police nature of the Volunteers The draft policy for selection and training of community policing volunteers was under review by UNAMID police and Government of the Sudan police during the reporting period
Monthly training exercises with Government of the Sudan local police to build its public-order capabilities	No	Consultation was undertaken with the Government of the Sudan on the need to set up public-order units. However there were no counterpart donors to support procurement of specific equipment required to establish the units. Therefore, capacity-building training could not commence, as the units were not established during the performance period
Joint patrolling for training and capacity-building with Government of the Sudan local police, movements' police liaison officers and community police, approximately 90,000 joint patrol person-days (2 UNAMID police per patrol, 3 patrols per day at 50 police posts/team sites; 300 days)	No	The prevailing security situation did not permit joint patrolling
Advice to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority, local police and community police on the development and implementation of security plans for a minimum of 70 camps for internally displaced persons in Darfur taking into account the incidence of gender-based violence	No	No advice was provided to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority as the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission, the subsidiary body of the Authority responsible for the development and implementation of security plans, was not functional. Advice was provided to Government of the Sudan police through the 19 meetings of the Security Committees. 28 Camp Safety Committees were established throughout Darfur involving community policing volunteers, to develop and

		implement security plans for the internally displaced persons camps
Development and dissemination of accurate and up-to-date mine and unexploded ordnance threat maps to allow United Nations agencies and international non-governmental organizations to operate safely within the Darfur region	Yes	Information and maps on possible dangerous areas were available from the Mine Action Office, upon request. Information was provided to UNAMID staff as part of the induction briefing on a weekly basis and to agencies and NGOs, upon request
Delivery of mine-risk education and training to 75,000 civilians residing in communities affected by explosive remnants of war, in coordination with existing UNICEF and United Nations Mine Action Office programmes	92,487	Civilians, including 30,968 boys, 26,440 girls, 20,129 women and 14,950 men. On 2 March 2009 all operations were suspended by the Government of the Sudan and resumed after 7 June 2009
Training of 700 teachers Darfur-wide in a "train-the-trainer" programme in order to have community-based mine-risk education focal points, in conjunction with existing UNICEF and United Nations Mine Action Office programmes	No	No teachers were trained owing to delays in identifying the list of participants for training. The Mine Action Office coordinated training for 240 community trainers, conducted by 2 national NGOs
Public information campaign on security, including the distribution of booklets, brochures and other educational materials on security measures and codes of conduct	No	The Communications and Public Information Division supported public campaigns led by United Nations police, such as town hall meetings, and 5 monthly interactive forums at the Abushouk internally displaced persons camp. Around 3,600 T-shirts and copies of the Darfur Peace Agreement and UNAMID mandate were distributed as informational material

Expected accomplishment 2.2: disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.2.1 Adoption of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan by the National Council on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and subsidiary bodies	The Darfur-specific disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan was not adopted owing to lack of progress in negotiations for an all-inclusive peace agreement in Darfur
2.2.2 Increase in the total number of ex-combatants, including adults, women, children and members of special groups, disarmed and demobilized: 2008/09: 3,400 (2,000 adults, 1,200 children, 200 members of special groups); 2009/10: 11,600 (10,300 adults, 1,000 children, 300 members of special groups)	Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of adult combatants did not start (see 2.2.1 above), but 2,000 children associated with various movements were identified by the North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission in March and April 2009

2.2.3 Increase in the total number of ex-combatants receiving reintegration support: 2008/09: 1,900 (500 adults, 1,200 children, 200 members of special groups); 2009/10: 6,200 (5,000 adults, 1,000 children, 200 members of special groups); 2010/11: 6,900 (6,800 adults, zero children, 100 members of special groups)	Reintegration activities did not start because the formal disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process did not begin (see 2.2.1 above)
2.2.4 Zero recruitment of Darfurian boys and girls under 18 in armed forces and armed groups	Owing to the ongoing conflict in Darfur, it was believed that children were recruited, but numbers were not available. Various movements made statements to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority to refrain from the recruitment and re-recruitment of children, in accordance with the newly ratified Sudan Armed Forces Act prohibiting and criminalizing the recruitment of children

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice and logistical assistance to the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission on the disarmament and demobilization of ex-combatants, with priority given to women, children and the disabled, including the provision of related services (and services for women), such as registration and the adoption of an information-management system for personnel data on ex-combatants; medical screening, sensitization and orientation of ex-combatants; and the promotion of public information campaigns on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process	No	The Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission was not operational. Logistical assistance was not provided because the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme did not begin. Meetings with the Commission were not scheduled and other advice was not provided since disarmament, demobilization and reintegration officers were deployed to Darfur only at the end of May 2009
Monitoring and reporting on the presence of arms or any related material present in Darfur in violation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements and of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of Security Council resolution 1556 (2004)	No	Relevant personnel were not deployed to UNAMID during the reporting period
32,850 troop-days for a joint assessment, with representatives of the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and subsidiary bodies and the forces engaged in the conflict in Darfur, of potential disarmament and demobilization sites with regard to	No	The Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission was not operational. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan was not adopted

feasibility and security (30 troops each for 3 sectors for 365 days)		
Chairing the Logistics Coordination Committee for the supervision and coordination of logistics support to the movement forces and reporting to the Ceasefire Commission	No	The Logistics Coordination Committee was not established. The Ceasefire Commission was not operational
164,250 troop-days for monitoring the assembly of combatants, securing disarmament and demobilization sites, supporting disarmament of the movements and weapons storage, and weapons and ammunition destruction (150 troops per 3 sectors for 365 days)	No	The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not operational
13,140 troop-days for assistance in and verification of the disarmament of all armed militia, and monitoring and verification of the redeployment of long-range weapons (36 troops for 365 days)	No	The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not operational
10,950 troop-days for non-military logistics support to the movements, including the provision of escorts for supply convoys moving from depots to distribution points and centres, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ceasefire Commission and coordinated in the Logistics Coordination Committee (30 troops for 365 days)	No	The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not operational. The Ceasefire Commission was not operational
Advice and logistical support to the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission, in cooperation with UNICEF, in identification, verification, release, family tracing and reunification with respect to any additional children still associated with the forces involved in the conflict in Darfur, including support for the establishment of policies and programmes aimed at preventing the re-recruitment of children	No	The Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission was not operational. Some 2,000 children associated with various movements were identified by the Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and 66 children associated with the Justice and Equality Movement were registered by UNICEF in March and April 2009
Advice to state offices of the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and subsidiary bodies on the distribution of reinsertion kits and transitional safety allowances, in addition to the implementation of reinsertion programmes, such as vocational training, education and literacy courses, and	No	State offices were established but no disarmament, demobilization and reintegration-related meetings were held. Since no disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan was adopted, no advice could be given on the reinsertion aspects of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme

employment referral for up to 3,400 ex-combatants		
Advice and logistical support to the Implementation Committee for the identification of implementing partners to promote and develop programmes in support of the reintegration of 3,400 ex-combatants, including the promotion and provision of tailored and equitable support to the members of special-needs groups, including women, the disabled and the elderly	No	The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan was not adopted owing to the lack of progress in negotiations for an all-inclusive peace agreement in Darfur
Technical assistance to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take account of their dependants	No	In the absence of an overall political process, the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority did not discuss planning for the support to the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme
Advice to the parties on child soldier recruitment concerns, in cooperation with UNICEF	No	A meeting was held in November 2008, coordinated by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue with UNICEF and the Humanitarian Liaison Office. The Justice and Equality Movement was the only party in attendance
Training of Government of the Sudan national monitors on child-protection issues relating in particular to children associated with armed forces and armed groups in Darfur to build capacity for the conduct of investigations of ceasefire violations relating to children in armed conflict	No	During the reporting period, the initial cooperation with UNMIS Child Protection commenced but was not implemented owing to delays in recruitment of staff
Advice to the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission on the demobilization and reintegration of children associated with armed conflict, in cooperation with UNMIS and UNICEF	No	No advice was provided to the Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission as no disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan was adopted. However, a coordination mechanism was established with the Commission, UNMIS and UNICEF

Expected accomplishment 2.3: reform of selected security institutions in accordance with the final security arrangements of the Darfur Peace Agreement and any complementary agreements

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.3.1 Integration of former combatants, including women, into the Sudanese Armed Forces (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 1,000) and the police and other Government of the Sudan security institutions (2007/08: 500; 2008/09: 500)	The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan was not adopted owing to the lack of progress in negotiations for an all-inclusive peace agreement

2.3.2 The Government of the Sudan adopts legislation or a plan for the reform of selected security institutions that incorporates the principles of commensurate size, fair representation of all groups, impartial and professional administration, civil oversight and legal accountability, and public service to all communities	Legislation or a plan was not adopted for the selected security institutions owing to the slow progress of the legislative process, which was ongoing at the end of the period

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission on developing and coordinating strategies for the implementation of security forces	No	No advice was provided, as the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission was not operational
Advice to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and the Government of the Sudan on the implementation of reform measures for security institutions proposed by the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission	No	No advice was provided, as the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority did not discuss disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/security sector reform-related subjects
Advice to the Security Advisory Team to support the integration of former combatants and the restructuring of selected security institutions	No	No advice was provided, as the Security Advisory Team was not established
Advice to the Technical Integration Committee to develop the integration of former combatants plan	No	No advice was provided, as the Technical Integration Committee was not established
Advice to the Government of the Sudan police authorities, through monthly meetings, on the processes for the reintegration and vetting of former combatants into the Sudanese National Police Force, and training of 500 former combatants and their integration into the national police force of the Sudan	No	No monthly Darfur-specific meetings were held and no additional advice was provided, as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration officers were deployed to Darfur only at the end of May 2009
Advice to the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission on the establishment of integrated military units	No	No advice was provided, as the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission was not operational
Advice to Darfur regional and transitional security institutions on gender and security sector reform measures	No	No advice was provided, as regional and transitional security institutions were not operational

Component 3: rule of law, governance and human rights

53. UNAMID support for ratification by national and local legislatures of a long-term strategic plan for reform and for restructuring of the police, judicial and corrections systems in Darfur, and the establishment of mobile courts in the three Darfur states was limited, as the Operation did not achieve its planned staffing levels. It was not until the middle of 2009 that UNAMID realized 50 per cent of the staffing levels. In addition, extensive consultations and dialogue with multiple stakeholders at the local and national levels proved to be a challenge in a situation characterized by conflict and uncertainty in Darfur during the reporting period.

54. Despite those challenges, UNAMID established mobile courts in locations where courts were closed, such as Kabkabiya and Kutum, owing to insecurity, and in areas that had a large internally displaced persons presence, such as Tawilla, with a resident judge being posted to Kutum.

55. Corrections officers were posted to the field in late December 2008, with others taking up their appointments as late as May 2009. Owing to the precarious security situation in the sectors, deployment of corrections officers in the sectors (in particular Sector South and Sector West) took place in April and May 2009. This action, together with a lack of resources for the implementation of prisons activities, impeded the delivery of the outputs for the reporting period.

56. In addition, the reluctance of the Government of the Sudan prisons management to grant authority for unfettered access to the prison institutions in Darfur was a major impediment. This situation continued to be a problem, in particular in Western and Southern Darfur where there was no formalized arrangement for visits to the prisons. Access to the prisons in those two states was entirely dependent on the goodwill of the states' Directors of Prisons in those areas. Considerable efforts were made by the Operation's management to seek access. UNAMID remains hopeful that the goodwill demonstrated by the state Directors will be formalized to allow for a vigorous engagement with the national institutions.

57. Nonetheless, UNAMID staff established linkages with national counterparts and were able to conduct assessments of about 50 per cent of the total prison institutions in Darfur during the period. These assessments provided vital data upon which robust engagement with prison management and institutions was built.

58. Delays in recruitment restricted the Operation's efforts towards the achievement of a 30 per cent increase in the representation of Darfurian women in local, state and national government institutions. In addition, there were no statistics available on gender representation in governance at all levels. In response, UNAMID commissioned a baseline study on women representation in state and transitional institutions, and analysis of factors that influenced representation by women. The baseline information will be used to design appropriate strategies that will serve as a guide in providing advice on representation by women in local, regional and national government institutions.

59. During the reporting period, UNAMID continued to play its role in promotion and protection of human rights through monitoring, reporting, advocacy and institution-building in Darfur.

60. The declaration of security level phase IV negatively impacted human rights-related functions, as movement and accessibility were limited. In addition, the

commitment of the donor community to funding the human rights activity, as well as the authorities' commitment to prison and justice sector reform in Darfur and the adoption of legislation in compliance with human rights standards considerably affected progress during the period

Expected accomplishment 3.1: effective and inclusive governance by national and local levels of Government in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.1.1 Increase in the percentage of positions in the national civil service that are filled by persons from Darfur, as stipulated in the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements (2007/08: 5 per cent; 2008/09: 10 per cent)	The Civil Service Commission was not established and the planned increase did not occur
3.1.2 Agreement by the parties on wealth-sharing issues, in accordance with the provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, including the full transfer of federal funds to the state level	Extensive consultations were held with the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority to prepare the ground for agreement by the parties on wealth-sharing issues. The Transitional Darfur Regional Authority institutions were too underfunded to carry out their mandates. Only 6 per cent of pledged funding from the Government of the Sudan to the Authority was transferred to the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund
3.1.3 30 per cent increase in the representation of Darfurian women in local, state and national Government institutions in 2008/09	Statistical data on the level and nature of representation of Darfurian women in local, state and national Government institutions was not established. This data was essential for measuring progress. Increase in representation also entailed changes in state and national government recruitment systems, policies and processes, which require a longer time frame. The Gender Advisory Unit, in collaboration with the State Committee on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), started preparations for the conduct of a baseline study on women's representation in Northern Darfur state government and Transitional Darfur Regional Authority institutions for the purpose of establishing the baseline and benchmarks for women's representation. It is planned that the study will be completed in the 2009/10 budget period
3.1.4 At least 50 per cent of women in Darfur, based on completion of census, vote in local and national elections	Elections were not held during the reporting period

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the parties and civil society on and monitoring of the development of transparent, accountable and inclusive local civil administration in Darfur, and the development of civil service	Yes	Advice on and monitoring of the development of civil administration was provided through 57 workshops on transparent, accountable and inclusive local civil administration in Darfur

institutions and legislation, including state and regional assembly debates		
Advice to donors on disbursements to and of the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund	Yes	UNAMID held 5 preliminary meetings with donors to prepare the information package of the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund to request donor funding. Liaison with Government of the Sudan to advocate release of pledged funds to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority was ongoing during the reporting period, as 94 per cent of the budget had not been released
Advice to Darfur state land commissions to address land use and land tenure issues in the context of the Darfur Peace Agreement, including issues related to traditional and historical rights to land, such as hawakeer (lands) and migration routes; the promotion of appropriate actions by the national Land Commission; and review of land-use management and natural resource development processes, taking into account the rights of women	Yes	A total of 13 meetings on needs assessment, environmental and natural resource management, and land tenure issues were held with the Darfur Land Commission in order to enable the Commission to address land tenure issues and women's issues and rights The construction and rehabilitation works at critical water points were initiated, in collaboration with UNICEF and the Darfur Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission
Advice to the Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission in ensuring fiscal equalization in Darfur	No	The Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission was not functional during the period owing to internal issues
Facilitation of dialogue between local communities, the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority, legislative councils and state governments on the planning and budgeting processes, including through the identification of budget requirements and the facilitation of monthly meetings with local government officials on budget preparation, taking into account gender	Yes	31 workshops and meetings were held to build capacity and prepare the ground for carrying out dialogue between local communities, the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority, legislative councils and state governments on proper preparation of budget. UNAMID provided logistical support, helped in the identification of human resources, identified neutral venues and paid for the cost of workshops
Advice to the Darfur Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission, in collaboration with the relevant authorities, in issuing to displaced persons documents necessary for the exercise of their legal rights	No	UNAMID met with the Darfur Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission twice and started the documentation process for displaced persons. Assessment and preparatory work were carried out by the Darfur Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission, which did not receive funding for implementation of the identity documentation programme
Advice to the Commission in identifying priorities for the establishment and functioning of property claims committees in rural and urban areas to	No	2 meetings were held with the Commission. Preliminary discussions centred on the Commission's capacity to identify priorities for the establishment and functioning of property claims committees in the rural

deal with property disputes that arise from the return process, and in coordinating the work of property claims committees with the Darfur Land Commission		and urban areas; to deal with disputes arising from the return process; and to coordinate the work of the committees with the Darfur Land Commission. Support to voluntary returns commenced in an integrated manner within UNAMID and in coordination with the United Nations country team
Advice to the Darfur Compensation Commission in identifying priorities for monetary and in-kind compensation to individuals and communities	Yes	3 meetings were held to assess the needs of the Darfur Compensation Commission, to identify the Commission's priorities for monetary and in-kind compensation with emphasis on internally displaced persons and women and to provide advice on the type of assistance that UNAMID could offer for training programmes. The idea of the future collaborative work between the Commission and UNAMID, utilizing quick-impact projects as a confidence-building mechanism to support collective compensation, was also discussed
Advice to the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund in identifying priorities	Yes	Prioritization was made by the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund. 4 meetings were held to provide assistance and advice on realization of the identified projects
Participation in the preparation work for the resumption of the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission process	No	Preparatory work for the resumption of the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission process did not take place owing to insecurity in Darfur
Facilitation of the participation of civil society organizations in the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement through regular meetings on outstanding implementation issues involving representatives of civil society, political parties, government officials and other actors in Darfur, and mediation between the parties when differences arise in interpretation of the Agreement	Yes	48 workshops were held to discuss outstanding Darfur Peace Agreement implementation issues, including participation of civil society organizations and involving all stakeholders. Discussions also included reconciliation, support to the peace process, the role of the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and the Dar Es Salaam Declaration
Advice to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and its subsidiary bodies, the Land Commission and the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission on the development and implementation of gender-mainstreaming policies, plans and activities, including through the conduct of 8 workshops in El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Zalingei	No	Workshops were not conducted and advice was not provided owing to the higher than planned vacancy rate in the Civil Affairs Unit
In collaboration with United Nations agencies, advice to the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent complementary agreements and to civil	No	Workshops were not conducted pending clearance from the Electoral State High Committees and the establishment of election procedures, which would define the content and conduct of workshops

society in the mainstreaming of gender perspectives in the electoral process in Darfur through 12 workshops with 150 members each from civil society organizations, such as women's groups, in Darfur on the representation and participation of women in political parties and gender-sensitive voter registration procedures, and the conduct of 6 workshops for potential women candidates on election campaigning and public speaking in El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Zalingei		
40 reports on the implementation of wealth-sharing provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, including water development	No	Reports were not prepared owing to underfunding of the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and the lack of progress in the implementation of wealth-sharing
Promotion of the roles of civil society organizations and traditional leaders in democratic systems, in collaboration with the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and local government representatives, through the conduct of 10 workshops in the three Darfur states for civil society organizations, including political parties, civic and women's groups, ethnic and religious organizations, internally displaced persons, trade unions, academia and members of local government	80	Workshops and meetings were held, 23 in Sector North, 14 in Sector South and 43 in Sector West
Conduct of 6 workshops on good governance to train the staff of national institutions and civil society organizations, in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	5	Combinations of 5 workshops and meetings on good governance and capacity assessment were held (1 in Sector North, 2 in Sector South and 2 in Sector West), some of which were conducted in conjunction with UNDP
Establishment, in conjunction with UNDP, of a governance advisory network of international and national non-governmental organizations for use by the local authorities as an advisory forum on governance issues, including assistance on the identification and development of projects and the conduct of needs assessments in support of local governance	No	Governance advisory network was not established owing to delayed recruitment of staff, as the necessary infrastructures were unavailable

Monitoring of the representation and participation of women in all governance structures and processes in Darfur through monthly meetings with national and international stakeholders	No	The monitoring of the representation and participation of women in all governance structures required building relationships with all national stakeholders through introductory meetings. The topic of equal participation of women was often considered a sensitive issue, as it related to culture, tradition and the daily life of Sudanese families. However, 5 meetings were held with the state government of Northern Darfur to define benchmarks for women representation in the state government, establish a monitoring mechanism through the State Committee on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and design awareness-raising activities for government officials. In the South Sector the relationship was established with the state government and local organizations through 15 meetings. In the West Sector no activities were performed owing to the higher vacancy rate
Advice to national Government institutions on the establishment of a committee for the development of a regional framework on implementation of an action plan based on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)	Yes	Advice was provided through a seminar on United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) for 40 officials of the state government of Northern Darfur, in particular on provisions that should be implemented by governments. The seminar issued a 10-point plan of action and led to the establishment of a state committee for implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). 2 subsequent meetings were convened to provide guidance on the implementation of the action plan. In the South Sector 2 meetings were convened with the state government to plan for a 2-day seminar on resolution 1325 (2000). In the West Sector no activities were performed owing to the high vacancy rate

Expected accomplishment 3.2: establishment of the rule of law in Darfur, including restructuring of the local police force, an independent judiciary and a corrections system

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.2.1 Ratification by national and local legislatures of a long-term strategic plan for reform and restructuring of the police, judicial and corrections systems in Darfur	The long-term strategic plan was not drafted and presented to the local and national legislatures for their ratification because the Rule of Law Section did not have enough staff on the ground to undertake the exercise owing to the security situation
3.2.2 Mobile courts begin hearing cases in the three Darfur states	Mobile courts could not be established in all three Darfur states owing to the precarious security situation in Darfur for most of the reporting period and disagreement of the national authorities on the modality of the mobile courts. The national authorities agreed to the establishment of the mobile courts in Kabkabiya, Kutum and Tawilla but later decided on the more durable solution of posting resident judges, which they did for Kutum, while Kabkabiya was pending at the end of the period because of the precarious security situation in the locality. Tawilla is being considered for a permanent court

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the Directors General of the prison service for the 3 Darfur states on implementation of a strategic plan for capacity-building, including vetting of staff and creation of a database of prisoners	Yes	Meetings were held three times a week with the respective heads of prisons of the 3 Darfur states to provide advice on reforming and restructuring the prison system and to establish the framework for developing a strategic plan for the prison system in Darfur. Visits and meetings were held with the Directors of Prison facilities in the 3 Darfur states to improve management capacity and assess institutional capacity-building in the areas of prison management, treatment of and care for prisoners, respect for human rights and gender and children's issues in prison. Establishment of Prisons Development Committees, a mechanism for reforms and restructuring of the prison system, commenced with the establishment of the Rule of Law Working Group in the 3 Darfur states In collaboration with the UNMIS Rule of Law and Judicial Systems Advisory Unit, inputs were provided in drafting of the Legal Aid Bill, which will be submitted to the National Assembly for promulgation in the next budget period. Review of the draft criminal code and the National Intelligence and Security Service Bill were ongoing during the reporting period The implementation of 2 quick-impact projects in each Darfur state, which were at different stages of approval during the reporting period, was aimed to improve prisons infrastructure and build confidence and trust with the national counterparts, including the Directors General
Monthly meetings with local police leadership to set up policing committees to facilitate the restructuring of the police service in Darfur	19	Security committee meetings were organized across the 3 sectors to discuss issues regarding restructuring of the police service in Darfur and 59 meetings were held with different sections of the Government of the Sudan police to discuss policing issues. 4 Security Committees were formed (3 with the Government of the Sudan police in each sector and 1 with Sudanese Liberation Army/Movement (SLA/M) to facilitate the restructuring of the police service in Darfur). Consultations on establishing committees in the team sites were in progress for the 13 team sites
Monthly meetings with local police leadership to implement policing committee guidelines and instructions	19	Security committee meetings held with local police leadership regarding the setting up of committees and implementation of guidelines and policies
Advice on the restructuring of local police in accordance with accepted international	Yes	Policy and guidelines on co-location were prepared and submitted to the Government of the Sudan police for

standards through co-location with 30 police commanders		approval. However, the security situation did not make co-location possible
57,000 patrol person days for joint patrolling with the Government of the Sudan police and the movements' police liaison officers (30 personnel per formed police unit, for 19 units for 100 days)	No	Delayed deployment of formed police units and the security situation did not make joint patrolling possible
Monthly meetings with judges and prosecutors to coordinate areas of reform across Darfur	Yes	Monthly meetings were held with the Chief Judge Northern Darfur, the Chief Prosecutor and the President of the Bar Association. Meetings focused on information-sharing between UNAMID and local stakeholders, with a view to keeping track of emerging rule of law issues, such as parallel rule of law institutions of the Government of the Sudan and the movements, use of emergency laws to detain suspects indefinitely, indefinite detention of civil debtors, legal aid for the indigent, and children with mothers in prison
Support the building of the capacity and awareness of local police with respect to gender-based violence through 8 train-the-trainer courses for prison staff on gender-based violence; the establishment, together with the Government of the Sudan police and the movements' police liaison officers, of 50 women's desks in community police, staffed with female police officers; monthly workshops on gender mainstreaming, including gender-sensitive police and corrections services; 4 workshops for female police officers on human rights and counselling techniques to deal with sexual and gender-based violence survivors; and 2-day workshops in each Darfur state on gender-based violence	No	Train-the-trainer courses did not take place because the relevant authorities had not selected participants for the training. The establishment of women's desks in Community Policing Centres remained at the discussion stage. Joint committees were established at the sector level to identify areas in which to establish gender desks in community police
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources for the upgrading of police detention facilities to basic international standards	No	Assessment for El Fasher-Sector North police detention facilities was conducted and assessments in other locations were in different stages of progress during reporting period. 2 quick-impact project proposals for police detention facilities were approved by UNAMID for Sector South. Although consultations with United Nations agencies and other donors progressed, donors were not identified
12 training courses for Government of the Sudan police in basic human rights and gender issues, 12 in crime-scene management, 36 in criminal investigations and 12 in detention and treatment of suspects	61	Training courses conducted, comprising 15 courses for Government of the Sudan police in human rights and gender issues, 8 in crime scene management, 22 in criminal investigations, 9 in detention and treatment of suspects, and 7 in community policing

		In addition, 6 human rights and gender-based violence training courses were provided for internally displaced persons and 14 training courses were provided for movement police (5 in community policing, 5 in human rights and gender-based violence, 3 in police basic training and 1 in criminal investigation)
3 training courses for Government of the Sudan police public-order response units	No	There were no specialized public-order units in the Government of the Sudan police. UNAMID police were in the process of identifying donors to support the capacity-building programmes of the Government of the Sudan police in the areas of public order equipment and training
Public information campaign on reform of rule-of-law institutions, including radio programmes, print materials, workshops and community gatherings	No	Print materials were designed and distributed to the local community and other UNAMID sections on 28 May 2009 as part of activities marking United Nations Peacekeepers Day. Fliers and printouts were distributed during field trips. Town hall community gatherings were also conducted at the stadium in El Fasher The lower output was due to delays in obtaining licensing for the radio and security situation

Expected accomplishment 3.3: progress towards the promotion and protection of human rights in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.3.1 Adoption by local government of a strategy/framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, including transitional justice and women's rights, in Darfur	Steps were taken for the adoption of a strategy for the promotion and protection of human rights, including transitional justice and women's rights. The Advisory Council for Human Rights and the Government of the Sudan adopted a workplan for capacity-building for law enforcement agencies and state committees to combat sexual and gender-based violence as per recommendations of the Group of Experts on Darfur. The State Human Rights Commission was established in Southern Darfur. On 26 November 2008 the Darfur Human Rights Forum established a twice monthly briefing session for United Nations agencies, Government of the Sudan representatives, civil society organizations and the diplomatic community as a platform to raise human rights concerns and explore ways to address impunity in Darfur
3.3.2 Enactment by state legislatures of laws in compliance with international human rights instruments	The National Parliament adopted amendments to the Criminal Act, introducing language on war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, in compliance with international human rights instruments. National Parliament adopted a law establishing a Human Rights Commission on 4 March 2009
3.3.3 Increase in the number of reported cases of human rights violations resolved by local justice authorities according to international and national human rights standards (2007/08: 50; 2008/09: 75)	72 cases were resolved by local justice authorities

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Monitoring and reporting on human rights situation in Darfur through the conduct of 8 monitoring missions per month per regional or subregional office and 6 missions per month per each military outpost; monthly visits to prisons and detention facilities; identification of issues with respect to human rights abuses and unlawful detention and treatment of detainees/prisoners; and follow-up with competent local authorities to address identified issues	Yes	247 field missions to monitor the human rights situation in Darfur and confidential weekly reports produced on major human rights violations, including political and social rights. Human rights officers were not deployed to the military outpost because of administrative and security reasons. Many of the planned field missions were cancelled for security reasons 45 visits to prisons and detention facilities in Darfur during the reporting period to identify issues with respect to human rights abuses and unlawful detention and treatment of detainees and prisons 60 meetings held with competent local authorities, such as the Wali, Chief of Police, Chief Magistrate and prosecutors to address identified issues
2 reports on the human rights situation in Darfur through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	1	Report issued in January 2009 on law enforcement operations in the Kalma internally displaced persons camp in Southern Darfur. The report on accountability and justice planned to be released in June 2009 could not be released owing to the security situation prior to and following the decision taken by the International Criminal Court
Conduct of field investigations and assessments of serious human rights violations against civilians, including cases of sexual and gender-based violence, the abduction and/or trafficking of civilians, the association of children with armed forces and groups and other violations of children's rights	Yes	Conducted 247 investigations to assess serious human rights violations against civilians, including cases of sexual and gender-based violence and abduction of civilians. Documented 158 cases of sexual and gender-based violence and 194 cases of killings
Assistance to national and regional stakeholders in the development of a transitional justice strategy, through regular meetings and 4 workshops for prosecutors, judges, advocates, law enforcement officials and civil society	Yes	8 meetings were held with national and regional stakeholders to provide assistance in the development of a transitional justice strategy 2 workshops were held. 1 was conducted for 16 judges and 3 lawyers in Southern Darfur on fair trial and international standards. The other was conducted on transitional justice in Darfur for 40 participants, mainly lawyers and civil society representatives. 2 additionally planned workshops could not be conducted because of security reasons
Advice and recommendations to Darfur state assemblies and native administration	2	Workshops were held. The lower than planned number of workshops attended by representatives of state

on amendments of customary laws in order to comply with national and state laws as well as basic human rights principles, through 8 workshops for state assemblies and native administration on international human rights law and basic principles		assemblies and indigenous community leaders was due to security reasons
Conduct of 12 workshops with civil society organizations, community leaders, young people and women to raise human rights awareness, including advice on the development of an advocacy campaign for the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	14	Workshops attended by 280 representatives of civil society organizations, youth and women, and local community leaders
Advice to state-level gender-based violence committees in Darfur through monthly meetings on the implementation of Government of National Unity plans of action for the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence in Darfur and efforts aimed at gender-based violence prevention and response, including institutional development	108	Meetings were held twice a month in all 3 sectors and 3 meetings were held monthly with the state committee in Northern and Southern Darfur to discuss and assess workplans of the state committees. The Northern Darfur state committee established 5 subcommittees on gender-based violence, namely in Dar es Salaam, Altina, Malliet, Kutum and Kabkabiya. UNAMID guided the Northern and Southern Darfur committees on the dissemination of sexual and gender-based violence workplans 9 meetings were held for medical doctors and prosecutors (members of the state committees) to enhance their involvement in combating sexual and gender-based violence 3 meetings were held with Nyala police to identify investigators involved in sexual and gender-based violence issues and train the police in legal and psychosocial support for the victims 4 meetings were held with the Chairperson of the State Committee on Combating Violence against Women A 2-day workshop organized for 3 Darfur sexual and gender-based violence committees to formulate their workplan 3 workshops were conducted in Southern, Northern and Western Darfur, respectively, for state committee members. The participants included interveners on sexual and gender-based violence issues, such as medical doctors, social workers and prosecutors

Conduct of 4 awareness-raising workshops for combating violence against women for a network of local trainers	11	Workshops were organized in Southern, Northern and Western Darfur for 692 participants. In addition, UNAMID conducted a skills training workshop for 20 sexual and gender-based violence trainers, followed by 5 practice sessions on combating sexual and gender-based violence, for 100 participants
Conduct of 8 workshops in camps for internally displaced persons on human rights-based approaches to the prevention of and responses to sexual and gender-based violence alongside United Nations agencies	16	Workshops for 50 internally displaced persons were held at Ardamata and Azerni camps in Sector West In addition, 3 workshops were held in Nyala, Southern Darfur, and 3 in Zaina and Goker, Western Darfur
Advanced training for male and female investigation officers and commissioned officers in all Darfur states through 3 2-day workshops in Northern, Western and Southern Darfur on investigation of cases of violence against women	2	Workshops were conducted in Northern Darfur for 28 investigators and in Southern Darfur for 26 investigators. No workshop was conducted in Western Darfur owing to the lack of a workplan of the sexual and gender-based violence State Committee in Western Darfur
Training of 30 police officers and prison officials on international human rights standards, the rights of detainees and democratic policing, including referrals, through 4 workshops	310	Prison officials from the Government of the Sudan were trained in 12 workshops comprising 10 training sessions on detention and treatment of offenders and 2 on gender-based violence
Organization of human rights forums in cooperation with judges, prosecutors, lawyers, prison authorities, legal aid organizations and community leaders in Darfur to raise and address human rights concerns, including women's rights and the rights of detainees	Yes	The Darfur Human Rights Forum was established in collaboration with the Advisory Council on Human Rights at the national level. 2 meetings were held, in November 2008 in Nyala and 1 in April 2009 in El Geneina
Promotion of human rights at the community/local level, including through the establishment of a human rights network of civil societies in camps for internally displaced persons and other places, and dissemination of materials on human rights (5,000 copies of handbooks/posters) to civil society organizations, government officials and community-level organizations	No	The establishment of a network of civil societies could not take place owing to the challenging environment for human rights defenders after the International Criminal Court decision and the expulsion of international NGOs 5,900 copies of handbooks, posters and other material, as follows: 2,000 copies of the national plan of action were distributed to internally displaced persons and local NGOs in the 3 Darfur states; 1,000 copies of international conventions were distributed to lawyers; 1,500 copies of the police training manual were distributed to Government of the Sudan police; 1,000 copies of the Sudan Interim Constitution were distributed to civil society; 200 copies of the Criminal Circular Article 2, which stipulates that women who are subjected to sexual violence must have access to medical treatment regardless of whether the victim filed

		a police report or not on sexual and gender-based violence, were distributed to enforcement agencies; 200 copies of documents on psychosocial support for sexual and gender-based violence victims were distributed to law enforcement agencies In addition, 2,740 T-shirts with the logo of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were distributed during the 16 days of activism and on Human Rights Day Activities at the community level were conducted to celebrate 60 years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 2008
Conduct of 4 workshops on civil and political rights, including specific rights related to electoral processes, with the participation of a total of 80 members (20 in each training) representing media and civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations dedicated to the promotion and protection of human rights	No	Workshops were not conducted owing to the security situation and administrative reasons

Component 4: humanitarian liaison, recovery and development

61. Humanitarian liaison, recovery and development activities in the Sudan were coordinated on behalf of the United Nations by the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in Khartoum, who also served as Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator of UNMIS. UNAMID activities with the United Nations country team and the High-level Committee were conducted through the Operation's Humanitarian Liaison Office, which has offices in the three Darfur states. UNAMID maintained coordination with the humanitarian community on humanitarian issues, including, but not limited to, the provision of humanitarian assistance, the protection of civilians and the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons, sexual and gender-based violence, gender mainstreaming and HIV/AIDS. UNAMID maintained dialogue and coordination with the humanitarian community, ensuring mutual exchange of information about ongoing humanitarian assistance and child protection concerns.

62. The expulsion of 13 international NGOs from Darfur in March 2009 impacted over 40 per cent of the humanitarian delivery channel. Short and longer-term adjustments were made to prevent the deterioration of the humanitarian situation. UNAMID reprioritized its resources to assist the United Nations country team in limited cases for the provision of energy, medical evacuation, light engineering tasks, delivery of water and other humanitarian supplies.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: improved humanitarian situation and progress towards economic recovery and poverty reduction in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.1.1 Budget of Darfur Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission is passed	The budget was not passed, as the Darfur Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission falls under the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and, consequently, under the Darfur Peace Agreement budgetary allocation. However, the Government of the Sudan allocated funds to the Humanitarian Affairs Commission for rehabilitation and resettlement activities which could be accessed by civil society organizations
4.1.2 Adoption by the Government of the Sudan of a new Child Act criminalizing child trafficking	Not achieved. There has been a draft Federal Child Act under review by the Council of Ministers since 2008 which, at the end of the period, was under discussion at the level of Parliament. However, it has no provision dedicated to child trafficking per se
4.1.3 Increased participation of Darfurians in economic recovery and rehabilitation programmes, including at least 50 per cent participation by women	Economic recovery and rehabilitation programmes did not start since the prevailing humanitarian crisis did not permit the movement into the economic recovery phase

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
In collaboration with humanitarian actors, development of a conflict "early warning mechanism" and rapid-response mechanism to protect civilians under imminent threat, taking into account the representation and contributions of women's groups	No	Collected and analysed information related to protection of civilians with a view to building an effective early warning system. Methods for the collection of effective and relevant information were disseminated through continuous training to UNAMID military and police on the protection of civilians and related humanitarian issues. Also supported the establishment of police women and family desks at all internally displaced persons camps. The early warning system and rapid response mechanism in 2008/09 were not established owing to delays in the recruitment of personnel
Coordination with the United Nations country team and non-governmental organizations, including on common humanitarian action plans, through daily liaison with the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in the Sudan and weekly coordination with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the humanitarian community	Yes	Coordination through participation on a weekly basis in working groups such as the Humanitarian Coordination Team, the country team, the international NGOs steering committee and the Steering Protection Working Group. Regular briefings were provided to the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator on the humanitarian situation. UNAMID participated in the humanitarian meetings organized by the country team at national level, attended the weekly inter-agency management meeting in Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Zalingei, and participated in conducting inter-agency humanitarian assessments

Advice to monthly High-level Committee on Humanitarian Affairs meetings in Khartoum and ensure implementation of decisions taken	Yes	Provided advice through the Humanitarian Coordinator In June 2009, UNAMID was granted full membership in the High-level Committee on Humanitarian Affairs and its participation was officially acknowledged
Advice to local authorities/agencies on economic-recovery and poverty-reduction activities in collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNDP	No	Advice on economic recovery not yet provided, as the budget of the Darfur Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission was not passed
Implementation of 45 quick-impact projects in community-based recovery and rehabilitation activities, in partnership with women's organizations and groups	45	Quick-impact projects were implemented in relation to humanitarian work, including 22 on education, 3 on women's centres (community development), 6 in environment, 2 related to water conservation, 4 in health and 8 in sanitation
In collaboration with the United Nations country team, and UNICEF in particular, monitoring and reporting on the child-protection situation in Darfur, including the identification of child-protection gaps and violations, and follow-up with national and local authorities, including the parties to the conflict, to address child-protection issues in accordance with Security Council resolution 1612 (2005)	No	Not implemented owing to delays in recruitment of child protection unit staff
In collaboration with the United Nations country team, and UNICEF in particular, conduct of field investigations and assessments of serious abuses against children, including cases of sexual abuse and exploitation, the abduction and/or trafficking of children, the association of children with armed forces and groups, and other violations of children's rights	No	Not implemented owing to delays in recruitment of child protection unit staff
In partnership with the United Nations country team, and UNICEF in particular, advocacy for accountability, preventive and remedial action by the local authorities regarding violations of children's rights and advise national and local authorities on legislation ensuring protection of children's rights	No	Not implemented owing to delays in recruitment of child protection unit staff
Conduct of 6 two-day workshops, each with an average of 40 Government of the Sudan and movement commanders on the responsibility to protect children from	No	Not implemented owing to delays in recruitment of child protection unit staff

recruitment into armed forces and from other violations such as sexual abuse and exploitation and abductions		
Delivery of mine-risk education to internally displaced persons prior to their return/repatriation to areas of origin	92,201	Beneficiaries of mine-risk education, including 46,587 internally displaced persons

Component 5: support

63. Progress was made in the support activities for 2008/09 focusing on the deployment of military, police and civilian personnel while working to provide the relevant support infrastructure to accommodate them. Although during most of the reporting period operations were still in the start-up phase, 27 construction projects commenced and 5 existing camps were upgraded to United Nations standards. UNAMID was in security phase IV throughout the year, as necessary construction and provisions were made to ensure that the Operation was security compliant. With the departure of Pacific Architects and Engineers, the Operation shifted its reliance to local contractors for a majority of the construction-related activities.

64. Significant challenges remained during the year, such as the harsh and underdeveloped environment and insecurity, which had an effect on attaining the planned deployment levels. However, military contingents had a steady increase in troop strength throughout the year as key enabler units, which deployed and became operational were able to support the Operation. UNAMID had a significant increase in the deployment of civilian staff. It was also able to expand and improve its strategic capability by establishing a logistics hub in Entebbe, Uganda, while continuing to share resources to support UNAMID personnel stationed and transiting through UNMIS headquarters in Khartoum.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the mission

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
5.1.1 Increase in the number of national staff recruited (2007/08: 2,092; 2008/09: 2,419)	As at 30 June 2009 the total number of national staff recruited was 2,259 owing to delays in the recruitment of international staff and the number of qualified candidates who meet United Nations recruitment criteria
5.1.2 Compliance of 100 per cent with minimum operating security standards	Most of the team sites at deep field locations needed substantial logistical support to meet minimum operating security standards which could not be provided owing to delays in clearance of materials at Sudan ports. However, the Operation was in compliance with the security standards for movements by vehicles outside main and sector headquarters, convoy vehicle tracking, safety training for incoming personnel and United Nations agency staff, and compound protection in El Fasher

5.1.3 Survey and clearance of 100 per cent of all known explosive remnants of war (2007/08: 1,906,143 m^2; 2008/09: 1,906,143 m^2)	Assessments were not permitted owing to security concerns. Minor assessments were carried out in the field and unexploded ordnance was marked for future demolition
5.1.4 Verification and clearance of all main supply routes (2007/08: 1,716 km^2; 2008/09: 2,040 km^2)	The Route and Area Survey Team could not work in Western Darfur owing to the security situation. In June 2009 mine action operations resumed in direct support of UNAMID operations in the Darfur region

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvements		
Technical survey of 1,906,143 square metres of road suspected to contain mines	No	Surveys were not permitted owing to the security situation. However, during the reporting period, UNAMID covered 3.4 million square metres of assessment area for unexploded ordnance and mines
Survey of 2,040 square kilometres of main supply routes in Western Darfur	No	The Route and Area Survey Team could not work in Western Darfur owing to the security situation
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 18,190 military personnel, including 240 military observers, 410 staff and liaison officers, 14,470 infantry personnel and 3,070 logistics personnel	No	Emplacement of 11,124 military personnel (average strength); 167 military observers (average strength); 415 military staff and liaison officers (average strength); 8,873 infantry personnel (average strength); 1,836 logistics personnel (average strength) Rotations averaged 6,912 a month; no repatriation conducted
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average of 6,140 police personnel, inclusive of 3,573 United Nations police personnel and 2,567 formed police personnel	No	Emplacement of 1,891 United Nations police (average strength); 574 formed police units (average strength); 140 Bangladeshi formed police units rotated during the period
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel	Yes	127 inspections were carried out, which included 26 military units and 6 formed police units. 100 verification reports were submitted
Administration of 5,557 civilian contracts, comprising 1,554 international staff, 3,455 national staff and 548 United Nations Volunteers, including temporary positions under general temporary assistance	No	Administration of 3,625 total civilian contracts, comprising 1,027 international staff; 2,259 national staff; 339 United Nations Volunteers

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel including training, prevention, monitoring and recommendations on remedial action where misconduct has occurred	Yes	Established a help line for UNAMID personnel and the public to seek advice on misconduct; distributed pamphlets to the local population in Arabic containing information about United Nations policies on sexual exploitation and abuse, and misconduct; delivered a total of 43 seminars, training sessions and workshops to 733 Operation personnel; visited 13 team sites to provide training in conduct and discipline; addressed 107 complaints related to misconduct and 3 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance and repair of 1 mission headquarters, 3 sector headquarters, 2 logistics bases (El Obeid and Nyala) and 1 customs clearance facility (Port Sudan)	Yes	Maintenance and repair of 1 mission headquarters; 3 sector headquarters; 2 logistics bases 1 customs clearance facility in Port Sudan, including 25 guest houses and 4 transit camps
Operation and maintenance of sanitation services for all locations, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	Yes	Operation and maintenance of sanitation services for 31 locations, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal
Operation and maintenance of 60 water wells and 30 water-purification plants (United Nations and troop-contributing countries) within the mission area	No	Operation and maintenance of 33 water wells and 40 water treatment plants The Operation planned to drill 48 wells but only 6 were drilled Lower output was attributed to the lack of outsourcing drilling capacity in Darfur and the Sudan, failure of the contractor to drill for security reasons and lack of the Operation's own capability to supplement outsourced capacity as anticipated
Operation and maintenance of 988 United Nations-owned generators	466	Operation and maintenance of an average of 466 generators comprising 221 United Nations-owned generators at Sector North, 140 generator sets at Sector West and 105 generator sets at Sector Nyala Lower number of generators in operation owing to delays in the construction of team sites, camps and Community Policing Centres. Moreover, many current period purchases are still in transit
Maintenance of 3 airfields and 50 helicopter landing sites in 53 locations	No	3 airfields and 27 helicopter landing sites were maintained

Rehabilitation and maintenance of 3 air terminals, ramp facilities and parking areas (El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina) to permit safe operations	No	The memorandum of understanding with the Government of the Sudan was signed on 19 January 2009; however, the airport maintenance work could not commence owing to the inability to find a potential vendor, as no system contract was established The Operation built a gravel apron expansion at Nyala and El Fasher airports and a new gravel taxiway at El Fasher airport. Terminal and hangar construction at El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina could not be started since land was not allocated
General mine action assessment of 752 Southern Darfur villages	195	Villages, comprising 66 in Northern Darfur, 75 in Southern Darfur and 54 in Western Darfur were assessed The lower output was due to the volatile security situation and the suspension of operations from March to June 2009
Emergency unexploded ordnance assessment of 2,300 square kilometres	No	The UNAMID Mine Action Office conducted emergency unexploded ordnance assessments over 243 square kilometres. The lower output was attributed to the volatile security situation and the suspension of operations from March to June 2009
Route survey along 580 square kilometres, suspected of recontamination owing to ongoing conflict	1,898	Kilometres of road assessed
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 2,795 United Nations-owned vehicles	2,518	Vehicles operated and maintained
Supply of 14.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for vehicles owned by the United Nations, contingents and formed police units	6.0	Million litres of diesel supplied The low output was attributable to delayed deployment as well as logistical challenges that stalled the delivery of vehicles to the area of operation. The erratic security situation on the ground also compelled the Operation to refrain from accessing various areas by road
Operation of a daily shuttle service, 7 days a week, to transport United Nations personnel from their accommodation to place of work	Yes	Operation of a daily shuttle service, 7 days a week, to transport United Nations personnel from their accommodation to place of work (104,696 passengers, 175 VIP visitors, 6,912 rotations of military contingents, staff/liaison officers, military observers, United Nations police and formed police units)

Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 16 fixed-wing and 40 rotary-wing aircraft	40	Aircraft comprising 11 fixed-wing and 29 rotary-wing aircraft. The 11 fixed-wing aircraft included MD-83, IL-76 and IL-100 shared with UNMIS. The latter was withdrawn from service after 54 hours in operation. Military air assets, including attack and utility helicopters, were not available for operation
Supply of 38.8 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	28.1	Million litres of fuel supplied The delayed deployment of the Operation resulted in a reduced requirement for aviation fuel owing to lower than planned deployment of aircraft. However, the lower requirements were offset in part by the reliance of the Operation on air assets to move cargo and personnel throughout the area of operations, dictated by a combination of such external factors as the unstable and erratic security situation on the ground and lack of proper road infrastructure
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 2 Earth station hubs to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	1	Earth station hub supported and maintained. The lower output was attributed to delays in the construction of the second Earth station because the equipment was not made available to the Operation until the end of the 2008/09 financial year
Support and maintenance of 76 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 150 telephone exchanges and 73 microwave links	No	Support and maintenance of 67 VSAT systems; 105 telephone exchanges; 206 microwave links, including 61 in operation and 145 in stock. The lower number of microwave links in operation was due to delays in construction of Community Policing Centres where the majority of microwave links were planned to be used
Support and maintenance of a high-frequency (HF) and very-high-frequency (VHF) radio network, consisting of 2,867 HF and 15,547 VHF repeaters, base station radios, mobile radios and hand-held radios	No	Support and maintenance of 1,336 HF base station radios and mobile radios; 72 VHF repeaters; 1,181 VHF base station radios and mobile radios; 3,991 VHF hand-held radios supported and maintained Only 1,336 HF and 5,244 VHF equipment items were supported and maintained owing to delayed deployment of military, police and civilian personnel
Support and maintenance of 2 FM radio production and broadcast facilities	No	Licences for 2 FM radio stations were not issued
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 279 servers, 5,864 desktop computers, 1,852 laptop computers, 1,476 printers and 520 digital senders	Yes	Support and maintenance of 280 servers; 5,889 desktop computers; 2,288 laptop computers; 816 printers; 576 digital senders

		277 digital senders were in operation, 247 were in stock, 40 were pending for write-off and 12 were in the process of receiving and inspection 849 laptop computers were in operation, 1,242 were in stock, 132 were pending write-off and 65 were in the process of receiving and inspection
Support and maintenance to 11,500 e-mail accounts connected to local area networks (LAN), including wide area networks (WAN)	5,038	E-mail accounts were supported and maintained. The lower output was due to delayed deployment
Support and maintenance of the wireless area network	Yes	150 wireless networks were supported and maintained throughout the Operation
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 5 United Nations-owned level-I clinics	5	Level-I clinics were operated and maintained
Maintenance of arrangements for land and air evacuation for all United Nations locations, including to 6 level-IV hospitals (2 in Nairobi, 3 in Egypt and 1 in Dubai)	No	Maintenance of arrangements for land and air evacuation for all United Nations locations, including to 3 level-IV hospitals (2 in Nairobi and 1 in Dubai) The lower output was due to delays in the finalization of the letter of assist for 3 level-IV hospitals
Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel	No	The voluntary counselling centre was not operational pending arrival of necessary equipment and supplies
HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, for all mission personnel	Yes	2,872 personnel, including 619 military personnel, 1,468 United Nation police and 785 civilian staff members, received HIV/AIDS education during induction training; 17 HIV/AIDS awareness training sessions were conducted for approximately 996 Operation personnel, including 528 troop-contributing-country members, 273 individual contractors and national staff, and 195 formed police unit and United Nations police personnel; 7 training of trainers programmes were given to 175 staff officers and military observers, and 1 peer education training session was provided for 20 military officers
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for all mission areas	Yes	
24-hour close protection for senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	

Residential security guidance to minimum operating residential security standards and, as required, site assessments, provided to 360 military observers and liaison officers, 290 military staff officers, 3,772 United Nations police personnel, 1,554 international staff and 544 international United Nations Volunteers	No	38 military observers, staff officers and military liaison officers; 114 United Nations police; 231 international staff; 9 international United Nations Volunteers The lower output was due to the fact that most private accommodations are shared by staff members owing to the security situation and site assessment statistics are collated on the basis of the number of sites
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission staff as well as basic firefighting refresher courses for all security staff and fire wardens in the mission	No	Security induction training was provided to 3,326 new staff and fire safety awareness training was provided to 56 fire wardens
Conduct annual fire safety assessments and inspections at all premises to ensure compliance with fire safety standards, quarterly reviews on the implementation of fire safety recommendations	No	Fire safety assessments for all UNAMID facilities could not be undertaken during the reporting period owing to delays in recruitment of fire safety officers because of the harsh environment and volatile security situation UNAMID conducted a walk-through survey and fire safety assessments of all its headquarters facilities following establishment of the Fire Safety Unit in January 2009. 4 fire safety assessment reports and 1 fire safety plan were prepared
Preparation of 12 monthly investigation reports on road traffic accidents, theft/loss or damage of UNAMID property, burglaries, incidents related to arrest/detention of staff members, incidents of death or injury and cases of misconduct by United Nations personnel	667	Investigation reports Given the large size of the Operation, UNAMID completed 667 investigation reports during the period, or an average of 55 investigation reports per month
Landmine/unexploded ordnance safety briefings to all members of UNAMID prior to field deployment	Yes	Provided mine awareness and unexploded ordnance training to 3,326 new staff during the security orientation briefing

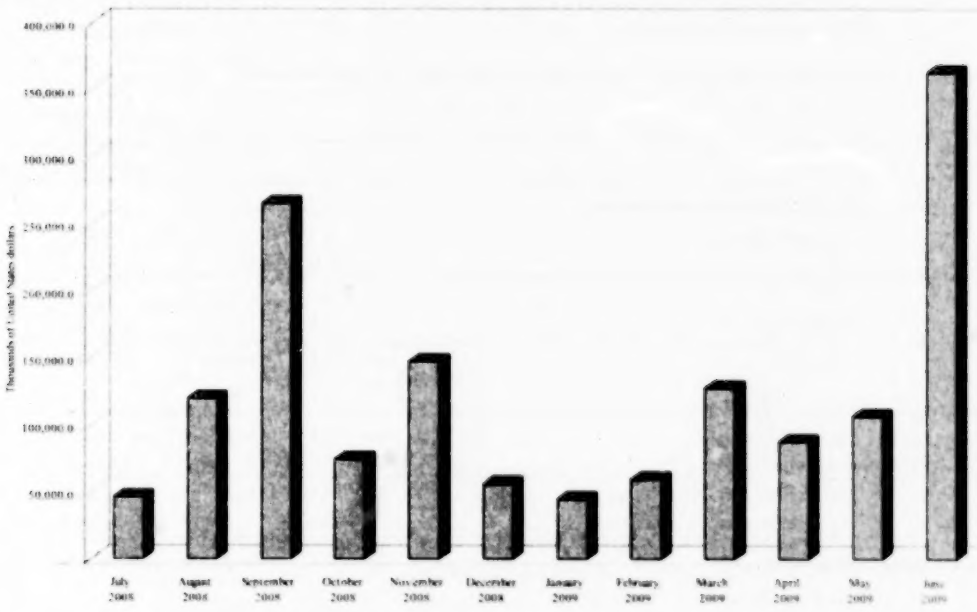
III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment* (1)	*Expenditure* (2)	*Amount* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Percentage* (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	11 596.2	8 713.8	2 882.4	24.9
Military contingents	452 448.6	439 132.9	13 315.7	2.9
United Nations police	130 751.6	103 029.8	27 721.8	21.2
Formed police units	54 955.8	35 740.4	19 215.4	35.0
Subtotal	**649 752.2**	**586 616.9**	**63 135.3**	**9.7**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	124 161.3	134 770.5	(10 609.2)	(8.5)
National staff	32 417.4	36 883.1	(4 465.7)	(13.8)
United Nations Volunteers	14 135.8	12 699.5	1 436.3	10.2
General temporary assistance	8 910.0	5 574.9	3 335.1	37.4
Subtotal	**179 624.5**	**189 928.0**	**(10 303.5)**	**(5.7)**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	250.5	43.6	206.9	82.6
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	597.1	47.8	549.3	92.0
Official travel	6 262.7	6 607.3	(344.6)	(5.5)
Facilities and infrastructure	274 721.0	368 840.8	(94 119.8)	(34.3)
Ground transportation	51 547.7	46 518.2	5 029.5	9.8
Air transportation	206 509.5	163 990.1	42 519.4	20.6
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	45 466.7	33 412.8	12 053.9	26.5
Information technology	24 401.0	21 861.8	2 539.2	10.4
Medical	16 562.8	6 789.3	9 773.5	59.0
Special equipment	2 626.9	4 022.9	(1 396.0)	(53.1)
Other supplies, services and equipment	38 387.4	59 609.8	(21 222.4)	(55.3)
Quick-impact projects	3 000.0	2 989.9	10.1	0.3
Subtotal	**670 333.3**	**714 734.3**	**(44 401.0)**	**(6.6)**
Gross requirements	**1 499 710.0**	**1 491 279.2**	**8 430.8**	**0.6**
Staff assessment income	16 560.0	19 410.1	(2 850.1)	(17.2)
Net requirements	**1 483 150.0**	**1 471 869.1**	**11 280.9**	**0.7**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**1 499 710.0**	**1 491 279.2**	**8 430.8**	**0.6**

B. Monthly expenditure pattern



65. Higher expenditures in September 2008 were due mainly to the creation of obligations under operational costs and military and police personnel costs to expedite the clearance of United Nations-owned equipment and contingent-owned equipment from Port Sudan in order to meet the increasing deployment of the military contingents in Darfur.

66. The substantial increase in expenditures in June 2009 was attributed to increased expenditure against: rations; freight; contingent-owned equipment and United Nations-owned equipment; construction; petrol, oil and lubricants; equipment; and vehicle-related costs.

C. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	19 584.8
Other/miscellaneous income	28 084.4
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	83 253.1
Total	**130 922.3**

D. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military observers	—
Military contingents	64 448.8
Formed police units	7 141.2
Subtotal	**71 590.0**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	19 695.2
Communications	9 776.0
Medical	3 509.0
Special equipment	4 022.9
Subtotal	**37 003.1**
Total	**108 593.1**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.6	1 January 2008	—
Intensified operational condition factor	3.8	1 January 2008	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.3	1 January 2008	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-3.0		

E. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	720.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	**720.3**

[a] Value of land contributed by the Government of the Sudan in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement.

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military observers	$2 882.4	24.9%

67. Reduced requirements were attributed primarily to the lower actual average monthly deployment of 167 military observer personnel during the budget year as compared with the planned monthly average deployment of 204 military observers.

68. In addition, the reduction was attributed to lower than planned travel, rotation and repatriation costs owing to delayed deployment, lower costs of rations and water and no incidents of death and injury reported during the period. The requirements were offset in part by the payment of 100 per cent mission subsistence allowance to all military observers, as no accommodation was provided during the 2008/09 period owing to delays in the construction programme.

	Variance	
Military contingents	$13 315.7	2.9%

69. Savings were attributed to the lower than planned travel costs, with a higher proportion of troops arriving from neighbouring countries; the lower than planned actual rotation of troops, with some troop-contributing countries rotating every year instead of every six months as initially budgeted; the reduction in the amount and cost for fresh and dry rations per person; and the reduced number of claims on death and disability processed during the period.

70. The savings were offset in part by additional costs incurred to airlift the contingent-owned equipment for two contingents from troop-contributing countries to their final deployment location in Darfur and the shift from ground and inland transportation to airlifts in order to clear the backlog of contingent-owned equipment.

	Variance	
United Nations police	$27 721.8	21.2%

71. The variance was attributed to the lower average actual monthly deployment of 1,891 United Nations police personnel during the budget year compared with the planned monthly average deployment of 2,313 United Nations police personnel. The deployment of Nepalese United Nations police through chartered flight and reduced requirements for combat reserve packs and water owing to stock available for military contingents and formed police units also contributed to lower expenditure.

	Variance	
Formed police units	$19 215.4	35.0%

72. Reduced requirements were attributed to the lower actual average monthly deployment of 574 formed police unit personnel as compared with the planned monthly average deployment of 1,160 personnel, which resulted in lower than budgeted costs for formed police units reimbursement, travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation,

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

and contingent-owned major equipment. In addition, the reduction was attributed to the lower than budgeted cost of rations and no incidents of death and injury reported during the period. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the deployment of contingent-owned equipment for three formed police units in addition to the contingent-owned equipment budgeted for seven formed police units.

	Variance	
International staff	($10 609.2)	(8.5%)

73. Increased requirements were attributed to the higher actual average monthly deployment of 800 international staff as compared with the planned average monthly deployment of 744 international staff; revision of the international staff salary scale effective 1 January 2009; the introduction of hazard allowance throughout the Sudan, with effect from 12 July 2008; an increase in the amount of hazard allowance from $1,300 to $1,365, with effect from 1 January 2009, and payment of 100 per cent mission subsistence allowance to 993 international staff members deployed in the Operation area during the period owing to delays in the construction programme. In addition, the variance was attributed to the underestimation of salary-related costs since no prior-year expenditure was available to be used as a base average for Darfur.

	Variance	
National staff	($4 465.7)	(13.8%)

74. Additional requirements were attributed primarily to a 2.3 per cent increase in National Professional Officers and a 6.8 per cent increase in the national staff salary scale, with effect from 1 January 2009, and the higher actual average monthly deployment of 1,916 national General Service staff as compared with the planned monthly average of 1,624. Moreover, the increased requirements were attributed to the higher than budgeted actual average grade and step of recruited National Professional Officers and national General Service staff. The increase was offset in part by the lower actual monthly average deployment of 42 National Professional Officers as compared with the planned monthly average of 68 owing to the lack of qualified candidates who meet the United Nations recruitment criteria and the volatile security environment.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	$1 436.3	10.2%

75. Savings were attributed to the lower actual average monthly deployment of 264 international United Nations Volunteers as compared with the planned monthly average of 306 owing to security phase IV.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$3 335.1	37.4%

76. The unutilized balance was attributed to the actual average monthly deployment of 29 international staff and 15 national staff as compared with the planned monthly average of 41 international staff and 28 national staff. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the non-provision of accommodation to 30 per cent of international staff deployed in the Darfur region, as the construction of United Nations-provided accommodation could not commence in time, the revised salary scales for both

international and national staff, with effect from 1 January 2009, and the introduction of hazardous allowance throughout the Sudan, with effect from 12 July 2008, and the increased amount of hazardous allowance for international staff from $1,300 to $1,365 per month, with effect from 1 January 2009.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	$206.9	82.6%

77. Savings were attributed to the higher average vacancy rate of 83.3 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 20 per cent. Two corrections officers compared with the budgeted six were deployed in the Operation area from January 2009.

	Variance	
Consultants	$549.3	92.0%

78. The reduced requirements were attributed mainly to the unfavourable security situation in the Darfur region during the period, which prevented the engagement of consultants to carry out assessments and provide training.

	Variance	
Official travel	($344.6)	(5.5%)

79. The increased requirements were attributed to additional travel related to substantive and logistics operations, which were offset in part by the reduced requirements for travel related to training owing to the prevailing security situation.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	($94 119.8)	(34.3%)

80. The additional requirements were attributed mainly to the higher than estimated construction costs and increased need for security and safety enhancement, the upgrading of rental facilities, and electrical and other upgrades to comply with minimum operating residential security standards and minimum operating security standards requirements owing to the prevailing security situation in Darfur. In addition, the increased requirements were attributed to the acquisition of additional water purification and accommodation equipment for the sector offices and team sites and the higher level of spare parts stock for generators owing to extreme weather conditions. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced self-sustainment reimbursements as a result of delays in the delivery of contingent-owned equipment to final destinations, reduced requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants because of delays in the mobilization of four team sites, the delay in deployment of contingent-owned equipment, and advance procurement of prefabricated facilities during the 2007/08 period.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$5 029.5	9.8%

81. The reduced requirements were attributed mainly to the delayed deployment of civilian, military observers, formed police personnel, international civilian staff personnel and equipment, which resulted in lower requirements for petrol, oil and

lubricants, and liability insurance. The savings were offset in part by the unbudgeted acquisition of material handling equipment, comprising sewage and garbage trucks, a rough terrain container handler and other trucks in line with the change in the transport concept of operations, reflecting security concerns as well as the absence of local vendors at sector offices and team sites.

	Variance	
Air transportation	$42 519.4	20.6%

82. Savings were attributed mainly to the non-deployment of three fixed-wing and nine tactical rotary-wing aircraft and the suspension of one MD-83 fixed-wing aircraft from flying, as it exceeded the age restrictions for airframes operating in Sudanese air space. In addition, the reduced requirements were attributed to the provision of passenger handling as well as landing and ground handling services by UNAMID staff, owing to the non-availability of contractors with the required capacity, to efficient flight planning with reduced frequency of overnight stay away from home base and limited movement of aircraft out of the Operation area, and to the lower average fuel cost of $1.17 per litre compared with the budgeted figure of $1.71 per litre. The savings were offset in part by the lower actual delayed deployment factor of 4.5 per cent compared with the budgeted factor of 15 per cent for commercially contracted rotary-wing aircraft and the fact that one MI-26 aircraft was not shared with UNMIS as originally planned.

	Variance	
Communications	$12 053.9	26.5%

83. Savings were attributed to the delays in construction of Operation facilities, resulting in reduced requirements for new equipment, services and spare parts. In addition, the transfer of radio equipment from UNMIS and lower than budgeted reimbursement to troop-contributing countries which did not meet the required self-sustainment standards contributed to reduced requirements. The savings were offset in part by a lower vacancy factor of 23 per cent compared with the budgeted 30 per cent for communications contractors.

	Variance	
Information technology	$2 539.2	10.4%

84. The unutilized balance was attributed to the delays in construction of Operation facilities, resulting in reduced requirements for new equipment, services and spare parts and supplies.

	Variance	
Medical	$9 773.5	59.0%

85. The reduced requirements were attributed to the delayed deployment of military observers, police and civilian personnel, the reduced utilization of medical services and supplies by the national staff owing to enrolment in the medical insurance plan, the deployment of the level-III hospital in Nyala through letter-of-assist arrangements, which reduced the dependence on external sources, the procurement of a limited stock of medical supplies and blood-related products to minimize the stock-loss that resulted from insufficient storage facilities and extreme weather conditions.

	Variance	
Special equipment	($1 396.0)	(53.1%)

86. The increased requirements were attributed to higher reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment for former AMIS troops who were initially considered not to be self-sustained. During the period, however, it was verified that many of those contingents were self-sustained in certain categories.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($21 222.4)	(55.3%)

87. The additional requirements were attributed mainly to the establishment of the "air-bridge" valued at $11.3 million to clear the United Nations-owned equipment and contingent-owned equipment backlog of shipments from Port Sudan and El Obeid into the Darfur region. Requirements amounting to $8.7 million were also associated with contracting two aircraft (1 L-100 and 1 An-12) to support the "air-bridge" in El Geneina. Other requirements were associated with increased demurrage charges, customs clearance fees and storage fees resulting from restrictions on the movement of cargo from Port Sudan to other locations.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

88. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNAMID are:**

(a) To note the shortfall in assessment of $191,569,200 for the maintenance of the Operation with respect to the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009, representing the difference between expenditure ($1,491,279,200) and assessment ($1,299,710,000) for that period;

(b) To decide to apply the other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2009, amounting to $130,922,300 from interest income ($19,584,800), other/miscellaneous income ($28,084,400) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($83,253,100), against the shortfall in assessment for that period;

(c) To note that the additional assessment of $60,646,900, representing the difference between the shortfall in assessment ($191,569,200) and the other income/adjustments ($130,922,300) with respect to the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009, shall be apportioned in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 63/258.